



## CIGARETTE PAPERS. BY JOSEPH HATTON.

### From London by Rail.

There is no country in the world with a greater variety of scenery, manners, customs, and climate than Great Britain. You may pick primroses in the hedge of sunny Devonshire lanes while it is snowing hard in Scotland. The almond blossoms shall be blowing about the suburbs of London long before a bud is seen on the Tweed. We have wide flats and sandy dunes, rugged mountains and verdant valleys, brooks that sing themselves into rivers, lakes that mirror the liveliest slopes of green, and stretches of sea coast that are unrivaled for outline and colour; yet England is a mere dot on the map of the world; and we have a population speaking in very opposite dialects, as if North and South and East and West were different nationalities, and each separate county a little world of its own. We are a strange, strong, wilful, active, domineering, bold-natured, enterprising conglomeration of humanity, "and from our side," adds an ardent patriot at my elbow, "shall the great spaces of the world be peopled, and Africa find her governor, and in time to come there shall be no more babel of tongues for all shall speak the language of the dominant race, whose name shall be British." Just as I hardly ever walk along a London street without thinking what a wonderful city is this capital of the Empire, I never take a journey into the interior without being impressed with the beauty and the varied attractions of the island. All this is doubt very true; but life is trite, unless you carry your eggs to a new and distant market, say Timbuctoo, or the Coco-Keeling Islands. Do you want a contrast of English railway travel? Compare the Great Western run from Paddington to Plymouth with the prose but busy track of the London and North-Western to Liverpool. After the latter, a stranger might be forgiven for thinking he was in an entirely different country from the very moment that he stood upon the platform at Paddington to the time he landed within sound of the sea at Plymouth. Liverpool is a fine, healthy, bustling city; but Plymouth has to do with fighting ships and Jack Tars; and a stroll by the Hoe brings back to you the glory of the days of Elizabeth and the pioneers.

### Paddington and Euston.

Similarly, Paddington has something of a royal pose. The business of the platform is conducted with a characteristic deliberation. It is very proper to have a certain dignity of demeanour that is lacking at Euston. They handle your luggage with an air of respect that does not obtain on the North-Western. This is no reflection on the latter; it is merely the noting of opposite idiosyncrasies. You find a different class of official altogether on the Midland and the Great Northern; but we are talking of two typical lines. The guards of the Great Western are of a more robust build than the London and North-Western Railway; they are ruddier of countenance, and wear flowers in their button-holes. They smile more easily than their confessors of the other line; are willing to pass the time of day, and they accept a gratuity with a friendly and familiar grace. The passengers, too, are of a different kidney from those of the other route. Euston Station is as characteristic of its traffic as Paddington is of its own particular business. Frith has given a distinction to the latter in selecting it for his famous picture, a very notable and admirable work, whatever superfluous critics may say to the contrary. What is it that makes all these differences in favour of the Great Western? Is it that the line runs through a great residential and agricultural district? I think it must be so; and, moreover, West Country people seem to be more genteel than those of the Midlands and the North; less self-assertive, less aggressive, quieter, inclined to waste time on being polite. The Midlander is more "go-ahead," catches his train at the last moment, doesn't loiter, wants to get on, looks at his watch to see that his train is on time, is accustomed to the smoke of the furnace and the heat of the steam engine; arrived at Liverpool, is proud of his great commercial docks, and hurrying through Manchester likes to reflect that he is in the midst of a population, within a certain radius, as large as that of London.

### Going West.

Now, going West, your eye dwells on pleasant farms and quiet, stately English homes. You begin with Windsor. Then you have a lovely glimpse of the Thames at Maidenhead; and if it were not for the vile advertisement boards that blight the landscape here and there, you might dream without interruption of Spring's delights until you pause at royal Bath. Then you go to Exeter and away to Plymouth, one long panorama of lovely scenery. During the Colonial and Indian Exhibition I travelled with Lord Mount Edgcumbe's guests from London to the West, commissioned to tell the story thereof for the "Sydney Morning Herald," when two eminent Colonial officials confided to me that they had expected to find England one vast expanse of brick and mortar, and they hardly knew how to express their amazement and delight at the green loveliness of the country between Exeter and Plymouth. At Mount Edgcumbe our host had had his orangery erected for the purposes of a refectory. The trees, full bearing, formed an avenue in the grounds, and I plead guilty to the boast that oranges were common enough in the West of the island. After the run from London the two Colonial officials confessed that they were prepared to believe anything. Has it ever occurred to you to reflect what trifling incidents will often cling to your memory in association with particular places? H. J. Byron always occurs to me in connection with Plymouth. He was with a theatrical company there. One morning he met the manager coming to the theatre. "Out early," he remarked. "Yes," was the reply. "I've been taking a turn round the O." "Might have taken a turn round the H while you were about it," said Byron, with sufficient geniality to take the sting out of his remark, for he was not one of those wits who would sacrifice a friend to a jest. A certain eminent actor knew that well enough, and laughed as heartily as the rest, when in remarking to Byron, "I have just been telling my friend Jones, that you say I was the first actor you ever

saw," Byron said, "No, not the first, the worst."

### The Coming May.

By which token you will gather that I have been recently making a visit to the West. All along the valley of the Avon and over the downs of Clifton Spring was making itself felt. If you are ever near Bristol in May it will be worth your while to go and see the hawthorn bushes, that make a white and perfumed world of the great stretch of promenade and open country from the Suspension Bridge to the Sea Wall. In another direction geographically, and in the way of colour, are the banks of rhododendrons at Bournemouth. There is also a wonderful display of the sameowering plant along a road that crosses a fine estate near the Valley of the Goyt in Derbyshire. The north side of Regent's Park in May has also its show of hawthorn blossoms, and some of the trees there are old enough to have been growing when Charles I. was king. Driving across country from Clifton riverwards, I came upon woodlands yellow with primroses. There is, by the way, a space of fenced land in Kew Gardens that is still the private property of the Queen. It is wild and uncultivated, and beautiful in its almost primeval state. Sir Joseph Hooker opened the gates for me one spring day, when the entire region was carpeted with bluebells. The Valley of the Thames from Maidenhead to Oxford has the springtime incidents of moral beauty that realize all the poets have sung about the English spring. Not part of the world has a summer that grows so gradually from February to June, every day a fresh revelation, every month with its own lovely characteristics. "Under the Linden" is proverbial of the fascination of a Berlin promenade, but the chestnut at Hampton are lovelier, and there is a little corner of lime in the shadow of Durham Cathedral that is a dream of sweet and perfumed rest."

### Famous Promenades.

I strolled along the Clifton Promenade over the downs in something of a critical mood, as one does, being challenged to compare one fine thing with another. Mr. James Baker, who is a great traveller, does not exaggerate when he describes this promenade above the Avon as "one of the loveliest in Europe." He knows the drive or walk from Monte Carlo to Condamin, has lounged along the Corso at Naples, is well acquainted with the Djurgarden at Stockholm, not to mention the Prater at Vienna, and is willing to compare Clifton with all of them.

The difficulty of comparison of scenery, mountains, streets, peoples, is that each has a special character of its own. Clifton has something of the breeziness of a Yorkshire wold, tempered by the softness of a Southern bay, with a peculiar sense of cleanliness in the air, the pleasantness of well-kept roads, and in the adjacent streets a suggestion of leisure, something of the idea that it is always more or less Sunday. Now within the last dozen years they have made a promenade along the river in New York that is in every way a different thing; it has width, new and solid houses, a spacious driving track, and a vast expanse of water. It gives an idea of wealth, but no idea of the comfortable nook for a poor man, or a "creamy" where you can get a glass of milk and a biscuit for a few cents and a lodging somewhere that does not necessitate the purse of Fortunatus. That is where Clifton scores; and a walk round the Hoe at Plymouth gives as great an idea of power as the Hudson or the East River, with a stir of sympathetic nature and a backing of history noted in the statue to Drake, which is far more in keeping with the scene than Cleopatra's Needle on the New York river. But our cousins are beginning to realize that they have made history; they are planting their memorials along their promenades in their spacious parks.

ANXIETY.—"You have been missing for some time now." You have been missing for over one year at least. Notice must come direct to the post office.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—"We are sending a stamped addressed envelope to be addressed to 'Household'."

### CORRESPONDENCE COUPON.

April 11, 1897 The People, No. 300.

This must be cut out and forwarded with my question.

### LOST AND FOUND.

1. Notice to the following particulars. Name of missing person. How long since last heard of. Relationship to applicant. Name and address of place of publication or address of application. When at least 3. Notice must come direct to the post office.

4. Receipts of postage and telegrams.

5. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

6. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

7. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

8. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

9. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

10. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

11. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

12. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

13. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

14. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

15. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

16. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

17. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

18. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

19. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

20. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

21. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

22. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

23. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

24. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

25. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

26. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

27. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

28. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

29. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

30. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

31. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

32. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

33. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

34. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

35. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

36. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

37. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

38. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

39. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

40. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

41. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

42. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

43. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

44. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

45. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

46. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

47. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

48. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

49. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

50. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

51. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

52. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

53. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

54. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

55. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

56. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

57. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

58. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

59. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

60. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

61. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

62. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

63. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

64. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

65. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

66. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

67. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

68. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

69. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

70. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

71. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

72. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

73. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

74. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

75. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

76. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

77. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

78. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

79. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

80. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

81. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

82. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

83. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

84. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

85. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

86. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

87. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

88. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

89. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

90. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

91. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

92. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

93. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

94. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

95. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

96. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

97. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

98. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

99. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

100. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

101. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

102. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

103. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

104. Correspondence to be addressed to the post office.

105. Correspondence to be addressed to

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)  
THE CURSE OF THE  
IDOL'S EYES;  
A ROMANCE OF MODERN  
LONDON.  
BY A. ST. JOHN ADCOCK.  
AUTHOR OF "BEYOND APPREHENSION," "THE  
CONSECRATION OF MISTY FLESH," ETC.

## CHAPTER XXV.

THE CURSE OF THE "DEVIL'S EYES."  
The 9.45 to Dover carried nothing-like a normal complement of passengers; the weather was too foul to encourage any to travel who could conveniently postpone their journey, and many of the carriages were altogether empty. Mr. Skelton and Amy enjoyed a compartment to themselves; or, rather, Mr. Skelton enjoyed it. He was in the zest of humour, but she, with a feminine perverseness, was depressed and tearful.

"Come!" he remonstrated, smiling, and taking her hand; "if you cry any more I shall really be afraid you don't care for me, and that our's going to be merely an orthodox society wedding, after all."

She pressed her handkerchief to her eyes with her disengaged hand, answering him neither by look nor word.

Until now, her foolishly romantic imagination had blinded her to a great deal, the charm of escaping from the commonplace, and revelling as the heroine in an ideal love episode, had enticed and led her on until, in a moment of indiscreet enthusiasm, she had gone a reality a length, perhaps she had been heretofore only meant to go in dreams; and now that the fatal step was taken, now that, to her thinking, she had gone too far to draw back, she had suffered a swift disenchantment, and was adduced with unpleasantly vivid news of the seamys side of her romance. The glamour of it was fading already, and her mind was dark with all manner of undefined apprehensions. She felt painfully uncertain of everything; herself, of her love for the man beside her, of him too, and the depth of his love for her, and of the possibilities of the future of delight he had so often promised her.

"Nobody who sees us will suspect that you are running away with the man of your choice," he said, banteringly, and that man a prospective peer of the realm." She shook her shoulders pettishly, and he added, with a chuckle, "Come, dear! Be reasonable. You should wait till we're married before you begin to dislike my company."

Finding his airy remarks failed to dispel the gloom that overshadowed her, he lapsed into silence, and leaned back with his eyes drooping dreamily, and a smile still hovering about his lips.

For some distance the windows showed nothing, except when the train dashed furiously past a station whose lamps glimmered, hairy tufts of light, in the foggy darkness. Even and anon a fog-signal mapped desolately on the rails beneath them, or the engine set up a warning scream; once or twice he stopped, but no passenger intruded on their cheery privacy.

As they swept farther out of London, the fog thinned to a ghostly gray mist, and presently Amy could see they were tearing through a wide, undulating stretch of country that was very bleak and lonely-looking. The motion of the train jolting him. Mr. Skelton's eyes had closed, and he appeared to have fallen into a doze, and the first fierce rush of repentance having worn itself out, Amy was calmer, and absorbed in the contemplation of her own dubious position.

A slight noise startled her, and glancing up she beheld a keen yellow visage glaring in at the window. Before she could stir or call, the door opened, and with incredible celerity, a man glided into the carriage. As he did so, responding to Amy's grasp on his arm, Mr. Skelton opened his eyes, and made a simultaneous move towards the alarm cord. But before he could touch it the stranger whipped a revolver from his

Skelton was lifted on to the seat, and since yesterday morning, so I came on here as hard as I could tear."

"Where is he, then, I wonder?"

"Heaven knows. The empty casket won't carry him far. One thing we may depend upon the diamonds have gone," said Mr. Perrin, "and another, God they have gone—that's all I say!"

The carriage had been uncoupled and shunted on to a siding, and the train was making ready to go on, when Amy, reviving, was able to tell how the crime had been perpetrated, and by whom, and the departure was further delayed whilst a strict investigation was made in all the carriages, and the passengers examined—but without result. Nobody had heard the shot, and nobody had noticed a man pass a shadow as he traversed the footbridge; the two compartments adjoining that in which Amy and Skelton were found had been unoccupied on their arrival at Swanley, and the probability was that the murderer had travelled in one of these and that, having accomplished his purpose, he had passed by the occasional slowing of the train to jump down, between two stations, and make his escape.

The native peace of the local constabulary was broken by a brief spell of memorable activity; descriptions of the Chinese priest were flashed along the wires, and, within a few hours, the hue and cry was out over all the police districts for miles around.

These were the grave tidings that awaited Matthew and Mr. Weeble when, towards midnight, they reached Swanley Junction. Matthew refrained from all but the most ordinary comment on them, feeling that he had no right to compromise Mr. Perrin, and that, moreover, what information he could furnish would tend rather to complicate matters in their present phase, than to help towards their disentanglement.

Answering a knock at the street door, whilst breakfast was still in progress, Janet brought back word that a policeman was waiting in the hall to see her uncle.

"This means news of my cousin, Reticliffe," declared Mr. Perrin positively. "If it isn't suicide, it's something worse. It's mine, his seeing your uncle."

"No," returned Janet. "He asked for Mr. Bryne, and I told him he was not able to see anyone, as he had met with an accident that had affected his brain. But he insisted that he must see him."

It struck Matthew that the sinister purpose of the officer's intrusion was more likely to have a personal application to Mr. Bryne, and he hinted as much in an aside to Mr. Perrin.

"In any case, he had better come down," said Mr. Perrin. "When he sees Mr. Bryne's condition for himself, he will, no doubt, communicate his business to us."

And so it proved.

"Very sorry, miss; of course, I'm bound to be particular, but I quite understand—eh!—no discourtesy meant. I'm sure," the officer assured. "You see, I've a letter here directed to Mr. Bryne. It was found on a dead body that was picked up in the Thames at Wapping this morning. There was a small box clutched in the hand of the deceased, but it was empty. In his pocket was nothing but this letter, and I wanted Mr. Bryne to open it in my presence, and come with me to identify the body."

"This young lady is Mr. Bryne's niece," observed Mr. Perrin. "I should say, under the circumstances, she is the proper person to open the letter."

The officer accepted the suggestion, and handed the letter to Janet. It was the brief, unsigned note Mr. Reticliffe had dictated to his managing clerk on the previous evening, and, having read it, Janet passed it silently to Matthew, and when he and Mr. Perrin had scanned its contents, it was returned to the officer.

"I am acquainted with the writer of this," Mr. Perrin admitted; "he is my cousin. You will draw your own conclusions as to its meaning. I know nothing of that. If the body is that of Mr. Gaston Reticliffe, my cousin, I assume he had this letter on him and was prevented by—by this accident from transmitting it. Was it an accident, or are there indications of foul play?"

"None, sir. It was uncommon foggy last night, y'know, and so far as I can see, it looks like the result of misadventure. Though there's no knowing."

"I will come with you and see the body, but I am afraid there is no doubt it is my cousin," said Mr. Perrin. "Will you come with me, Mr. Fielding?"

Matthew readily assented. Mr. Fielding would have dissuaded him, for she was fearful lest by unduly taxying the little strength he had regained he should bring about a re-attack that had borne him to such unexpected results.

"In this house," gasped Mr. Perrin dazedly. "The scoundrels trusted that the bare imprecision of putting you here on the actual spot—would blind us, and it did!"

"Yet," pursued Matthew, "it seems fairly certain that if the casket was buried here, it was empty for the two diamonds were seen in Skelton's possession as far back as last Wednesday."

And, responding to Mr. Perrin's look of blank enquiry, he detailed the rash of strange events of which his casual running in with Mr. Weeble had been the prelude.

"If Skelton had the diamonds last week," said Mr. Perrin, musingly, "one of two things must have happened; either he had foaled Reticliffe and got them from this place unknown to him, or they had become apprehensive, and Reticliffe had acquiesced in his obtaining and taking sole charge of them. I can't believe he was confiding enough for the latter. Another thing was it Reticliffe and Skelton you saw at work in the cellar yesterday week, or was it Reticliffe and our friend Mr. Bryne, here?"

Hearing his name, Mr. Bryne, who sat at the opposite side of the table whispering incessantly to himself, looked up with a vacant smile, and nodded repeatedly.

"I have almost given up trying to guess at that," Matthew owned hopefully. "There," he indicated Mr. Bryne, "is the man who might have enlightened us on many points, but, according to the medical man who saw him last night, there is little or no likelihood that he will ever be able to do so now. He is perfectly harmless and docile, but all recollection of recent events seems to be lost to him; I can get nothing from him. But everything goes to show that Skelton played double. If they both knew the diamonds had been removed, why did one come last night to fetch them. Mr. Reticliffe thought they were still there; it was he who came last night—it must have been—and, in his ignorance, he struggled with this poor wretch for the empty casket; unless of course, the pearls and the smaller diamonds."

"They were not in it either," interrupted Mr. Perrin.

"I think you are pretty near the mark. Reticliffe seems to have had the pearls and the smaller items and pawned them about a month ago. Before he came here last night, there was no doubt he made plans for running the country, and as he hadn't money to redeem what he had pawned he thought I might as well have the benefit of them and posted the tickets on it. There was no letter; just the tickets in an envelope. Directly I got them this morning I smelt catastrophe, and went off to see my cousin. He was not at his office; I tried his house, and they said he hadn't been home

father's disgrace," she said a tremulous hand on Matthew's arm; "he has never even heard his name."

"Heaven knows. The empty casket won't carry him far. One thing we may depend upon the diamonds have gone," said Mr. Perrin, "and another, God they have gone—that's all I say!"

They have fallen into the hands that have the best right to them. They're done harm enough in other hands."

That superstition of the devil's influence they exercise over those who are involved in any dealing with them—other than the priests of that infarnal god whose ways they are—is not idle gossip. That escaped convict who was tricked by the fear that he was near his end into entrusting me with them—he recovered after I had come away, and was moved to follow me to this country, where he is surrounded by dangers and may any minute be betrayed and re-taken. They excited my wretched cousin's cupidity and tempted him into crime; they drove that greater rascal, Skelton, to a terrible death; they incited this unfortunate fellow to a dastardly attempt on your life, and have ended by striking him into the living death of imbecility. Let them go! I am responsible to the man who entrusted them to me—I must see him and make him such recompence as may be just under the circumstances; I would sooner do that than have those cursed diamonds back in my charge. I would indeed!"

There was yet another tragedy that Mr. Perrin might have ascribed to the malignant agency of the Devil's Eyes, and of which he was not long to remain in ignorance.

Answering a knock at the street door, whilst breakfast was still in progress, Janet brought back word that a policeman was waiting in the hall to see her uncle.

"This means news of my cousin, Reticliffe," declared Mr. Perrin positively.

"If it isn't suicide, it's something worse. It's mine, his seeing your uncle."

"No," returned Janet. "He asked for Mr. Bryne, and I told him he was not able to see anyone, as he had met with an accident that had affected his brain. But he insisted that he must see him."

It struck Matthew that the sinister

purpose of the officer's intrusion was more likely to have a personal application to Mr. Bryne, and he hinted as much in an aside to Mr. Perrin.

"In any case, he had better come down," said Mr. Perrin. "When he sees Mr. Bryne's condition for himself, he will, no doubt, communicate his business to us."

And so it proved.

"Very sorry, miss; of course, I'm bound to be particular, but I quite understand—eh!—no discourtesy meant. I'm sure," the officer assured.

"You see, I've a letter here directed to Mr. Bryne. It was found on a dead body that was picked up in the Thames at Wapping this morning. There was a small box clutched in the hand of the deceased, but it was empty. In his pocket was nothing but this letter, and I wanted Mr. Bryne to open it in my presence, and come with me to identify the body."

"This young lady is Mr. Bryne's niece," observed Mr. Perrin. "I should say, under the circumstances, she is the proper person to open the letter."

The officer accepted the suggestion, and handed the letter to Janet. It was the brief, unsigned note Mr. Reticliffe had dictated to his managing clerk on the previous evening, and, having read it, Janet passed it silently to Matthew, and when he and Mr. Perrin had scanned its contents, it was returned to the officer.

"I am acquainted with the writer of this," Mr. Perrin admitted; "he is my cousin. You will draw your own conclusions as to its meaning. I know nothing of that. If the body is that of Mr. Gaston Reticliffe, my cousin, I assume he had this letter on him and was prevented by—by this accident from transmitting it. Was it an accident, or are there indications of foul play?"

"None, sir. It was uncommon foggy last night, y'know, and so far as I can see, it looks like the result of misadventure. Though there's no knowing."

"I will come with you and see the body, but I am afraid there is no doubt it is my cousin," said Mr. Perrin. "Will you come with me, Mr. Fielding?"

Matthew readily assented. Mr. Fielding would have dissuaded him, for she was fearful lest by unduly taxying the little strength he had regained he should bring about a re-attack that had borne him to such unexpected results.

"In this house," gasped Mr. Perrin dazedly. "The scoundrels trusted that the bare imprecision of putting you here on the actual spot—would blind us, and it did!"

"Yet," pursued Matthew, "it seems fairly certain that if the casket was buried here, it was empty for the two diamonds were seen in Skelton's possession as far back as last Wednesday."

And, responding to Mr. Perrin's look of blank enquiry, he detailed the rash of strange events of which his casual running in with Mr. Weeble had been the prelude.

"If Skelton had the diamonds last week," said Mr. Perrin, musingly, "one of two things must have happened; either he had foaled Reticliffe and got them from this place unknown to him, or they had become apprehensive, and Reticliffe had acquiesced in his obtaining and taking sole charge of them. I can't believe he was confiding enough for the latter. Another thing was it Reticliffe and Skelton you saw at work in the cellar yesterday week, or was it Reticliffe and our friend Mr. Bryne, here?"

Hearing his name, Mr. Bryne, who sat at the opposite side of the table whispering incessantly to himself, looked up with a vacant smile, and nodded repeatedly.

"I have almost given up trying to guess at that," Matthew owned hopefully.

"There," he indicated Mr. Bryne, "is the man who might have enlightened us on many points, but, according to the medical man who saw him last night, there is little or no likelihood that he will ever be able to do so now. He is perfectly harmless and docile, but all recollection of recent events seems to be lost to him; I can get nothing from him. But everything goes to show that Skelton played double. If they both knew the diamonds had been removed, why did one come last night to fetch them. Mr. Reticliffe thought they were still there; it was he who came last night—it must have been—and, in his ignorance, he struggled with this poor wretch for the empty casket; unless of course, the pearls and the smaller diamonds."

"They were not in it either," interrupted Mr. Perrin.

"I think you are pretty near the mark. Reticliffe seems to have had the pearls and the smaller items and pawned them about a month ago. Before he came here last night, there was no doubt he made plans for running the country, and as he hadn't money to redeem what he had pawned he thought I might as well have the benefit of them and posted the tickets on it. There was no letter; just the tickets in an envelope. Directly I got them this morning I smelt catastrophe, and went off to see my cousin. He was not at his office; I tried his house, and they said he hadn't been home

father's disgrace," she said a tremulous hand on Matthew's arm; "he has never even heard his name."

"Heaven knows. The empty casket won't carry him far. One thing we may depend upon the diamonds have gone," said Mr. Perrin, "and another, God they have gone—that's all I say!"

They have fallen into the hands that have the best right to them. They're done harm enough in other hands."

That superstition of the devil's influence they exercise over those who are involved in any dealing with them—other than the priests of that infarnal god whose ways they are—is not idle gossip. That escaped convict who was tricked by the fear that he was near his end into entrusting me with them—he recovered after I had come away, and was moved to follow me to this country, where he is surrounded by dangers and may any minute be betrayed and re-taken. They excited my wretched cousin's cupidity and tempted him into crime; they drove that greater rascal, Skelton, to a terrible death; they incited this unfortunate fellow to a dastardly attempt on your life, and have ended by striking him into the living death of imbecility. Let them go! I am responsible to the man who entrusted them to me—I must see him and make him such recompence as may be just under the circumstances; I would sooner do that than have those cursed diamonds back in my charge. I would indeed!"

There was yet another tragedy that Mr. Perrin might have ascribed to the malignant agency of the Devil's Eyes, and of which he was not long to remain in ignorance.

Answering a knock at the street door, whilst breakfast was still in progress, Janet brought back word that a policeman was waiting in the hall to see her uncle.

"This means news of my cousin, Reticliffe," declared Mr. Perrin positively.

"If it isn't suicide, it's something worse. It's mine, his seeing your uncle."

"No," returned Janet. "He asked for Mr. Bryne, and I told him he was not able to see anyone, as he had met with an accident that had affected his brain. But he insisted that he must see him."

It struck Matthew that the sinister

purpose of the officer's intrusion was more likely to have a personal application to Mr. Bryne, and he hinted as much in an aside to Mr. Perrin.

"In any case, he had better come down," said Mr. Perrin. "When he sees Mr. Bryne's condition for himself, he will, no doubt, communicate his business to us."

And so it proved.

"Very sorry, miss; of course, I'm bound to be particular, but I quite understand—eh!—no discourtesy meant. I'm sure," the officer assured.

"You see, I've a letter here directed to Mr. Bryne. It was found on a dead body that was picked up in the Thames at Wapping this morning. There was a small box clutched in the hand of the deceased, but it was empty. In his pocket was nothing but this letter, and I wanted Mr. Bryne to open it in my presence, and come with me to identify the body."

"This young lady is Mr. Bryne's niece," observed Mr. Perrin. "I should say, under the circumstances, she is the proper person to open the letter."

The officer accepted the suggestion, and handed the letter to Janet. It was the brief, unsigned note Mr. Reticliffe had dictated to his managing clerk on the previous evening, and, having read it, Janet passed it silently to Matthew, and when he and Mr. Perrin had scanned its contents, it was returned to the officer.

"I am acquainted with the writer of this," Mr. Perrin admitted; "he is my cousin. You will draw your own conclusions as to its meaning. I know nothing of that. If the body is

## OUR OMNIBUS.

## PIPER PAN.

The death of Johannes Brahms has been the one topic in musical circles during the past week. Being in his 64th year when he died, it is probable that his greatest achievements as a great master of music had been fulfilled. Keen regret at his loss is excited, not so much because he was a prominent composer as that with him appears to end the great line of classical composers commencing with Bach and Handel at the beginning of the 18th century.

An imposing ceremony took place at the burial of the famous musician in Vienna on Tuesday. I have always understood that Brahms had expressed a wish to have his remains cremated, but this was not done. They are interred in the fine tomb at the Central Cemetery, which has been prepared by the town for the great dead. Beethoven and Schubert rest close by. Many foreign musicians took part in the solemn service in the Protestant church, and followed the cortège to the grave. A flag was laid over the coffin while it was lowered into the grave.

A touching part of the ceremony was when each artist threw a clod of earth upon the coffin, and plucked a leaf of the uppermost laurel wreath on the tomb as a memorial of the master. I understand that Brahms has left no will, and his property will therefore go to the State.

All the boxes on the pit and grand tiers at Covent Garden for the grand opera season have been allotted, and the subscription list is the largest yet obtained. Mr. T. H. Friend, the managing director of the Carl Rosa Company, has been engaged as the stage manager, and Mr. Alberto Randegger has been added to the list of conductors. Negotiations are progressing for the production of a grand spectacular pantomime at Covent Garden at Christmas.

I hear on excellent authority that Madame Melba will not sing at Covent Garden this season. She will probably appear only once in London, which will be at a concert to be given in Queen's Hall on June 9. In the autumn Madame Melba will go on a tour with Messrs. Harrison.

It is said that Miss Margaret McIntire may possibly replace Madame Nordica as Brunnhilde in "Siegfried." The young Scottish soprano is already announced to play Isolde to the Tristan of M. Jean de Reszke, and no doubt, if the Polish tenor and Madame Nordica have not come to amicable terms, Miss McIntire will be the Brunnhilde in the grand opera production.

The death has taken place of Mlle. Cornelia Falcon, who was the original Valentine in Meyerbeer's glorious opera "Les Huguenots," when it was produced in Paris in 1836. She is said to have been the most superb exponent of the part ever seen.

Added interest attaches to the Mott Concert of Tuesday, when contingents of 200 voices from the famous Leeds choruses will take part in the programme. The party leave Leeds at 8 a.m. on Tuesday, rehearse at Queen's Hall about midday, sing at the concert in the evening, and return by special train to Yorkshire the same night. Not exactly a light day's work!

I am pleased to say that the first concert of the Victoria Madrigal Society proved so successful that a series of three concerts will be given next winter. The choir of over 40 voices has been well trained, and already sings with a command of attack and expression that augurs well for future excellence. This promising society should supply a long-felt want in part singing and unaccompanied music.

Mr. Newman's first series of Saturday afternoon symphony concerts ended on April 3. But they have been so successful that the indefatigable Queen's Hall director has already arranged for another list, commencing on the 2nd inst., and continuing throughout May.

Herr Grieg has been touring in Holland, and performing with great success. With the memory of his many exquisite works for voice, piano, violin, and orchestra before me, I cannot help wishing he would continue devoting himself to composition as he used to do.

A full choir and orchestra of 500, conducted by Mr. Randegger, will take part in a musical thanksgiving service at Queen's Hall, on June 20.

It is stated that the new Jubilee works composed by Dr. Martin and Dr. Bridge will be included in the programme. I can hardly credit this. Surely, they are written expressly for her Majesty's Jubilee Service at St. Paul's Cathedral on June 22, and ought not to be used for performance elsewhere until after that solemn event.

Miss Fanny Wentworth has been most enthusiastically received in South Africa, where her musical entertainment has been much appreciated. She opened her tour in Cape Town, and was to visit Kimberley, Natal, Johannesburg, Pretoria, &c.

## BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

At a meeting of the Zoological Society, held on Tuesday last, a very curiously-coloured variety of the blackbird was exhibited. Its bill was of a bright reddish orange colour, and the whole of its feathers, with the exception of a few light spots on its breast, was cinnamon or light chestnut brown. In some respects it resembled a male bird, but in others a female, and it could not be positively stated as to what sex it belonged. It was caught when quite young near Dorking, in Surrey, being entangled in the nets which had been put over the cherry trees on an estate there, to protect the fruit from the depredations of these birds.

The poor dog, after a very short spell of freedom, have again to undergo another indefinite period of suffering because one or two of their unfortunate race have lately been found to be suffering from rabies. The order came into force on Tuesday last, but it is a modification of the previous one, for only one kind of muzzle, viz., a wire cage arrangement, is to be allowed, whereas formerly either a wire or leather one could be chosen, whichever

suit best, in shape and comfort, the animal which had to wear it. This amended order, following so closely on the other and after everyone had conformed to the conditions on which the relaxation of that order was allowed, viz., in having their names and addresses inscribed on the dogs' collars, &c., naturally provokes one to anger, but I dare say the Board of Agriculture has not gone too far, for a very stringent law is necessary to stamp out such a dread disease as rabies.

The ferret can be tamed to a considerable degree, but as Bell says in his "British Quadrupeds," "if tempted by opportunity and excited by the smell of blood, it becomes as savage and indiscriminate in its attacks as the porcupine itself." By a report from a Worcestershire town we have an illustration of this little beast's blood-thirstiness. Five young children, between the ages of 2 months and 7 years, were locked in a room during the absence of their parents. Two ferrets, which had been kept on the premises, escaped from their cage and got into the room, and savagely attacked them. The youngest child's upper lip and nose were completely eaten away, and he subsequently died from his wounds. All the other children received severe bites in spite of the endeavours of the eldest boy (who threw them downstairs several times) to keep the enraged little brutes off.

The Bornean gibbon, of which we give a picture, is not often met with



in zoological collections, and the specimen recently purchased by the Zoological Society is only the second example of this animal that has ever been exhibited in their menagerie; the former, a female, being presented to them in 1893. The colour of this gibbon seems to vary very much, some individuals being quite black, while others are of a dark yellowish brown. The present specimen at the gardens is of a dusky grey-brown, and is to be seen in the apes' house in the same cage as "Daisy," the little chimpanzee.

The gibbons go about in flocks, and are the most agile of all the apes and monkeys, and move about in the branches of trees, where they spend most of their time, with utmost ease. They do not progress by jumps, but suspend themselves by their long slender arms on one branch and swing or drop on to another. When walking on the ground they always assume an erect position, and can travel at a good pace. Their arms are exceedingly long, so long indeed that when the animals stand upright they reach to the ground. The chief food of gibbons consists of fruit, insects, leaves, and shoots of trees, birds' eggs, and young birds. They have a very loud, penetrating, human-like voice, which can be heard at great distances. These animals make charming pets, being always so good-tempered when properly tamed.

The additions to the Zoological Society's menagerie during the week ending April 6 include a ruddy sheldrake, 2 black-necked storks, 2 larger ducks, 2 Canary Island pigeons, 8 tufted ducks, an Argus pheasant, a moulouf (born in the gardens), a ground squirrel, a crested porcupine, a Chacma baboon, 2 Levantine's cynistic, a jackal buzzard, a Cape grass owl, 2 horned snakes, 2 yellow cobras, and a puff adder.

## THE ACTOR.

Monday I paid my first visit to the Theatre Royal, Kilburn—the only one of the "suburbans" with which I had not made myself acquainted. The Kilburn temple of the drama has grown, I believe, out of a hall, and does not therefore stand on the same plane as such elegant structures as the new theatres at Brixton and Capham Junction. Still, I have no doubt that, small as is (apparently) the stage at the Kilburn Royal, the managers contrive to produce pieces effectively enough. That which I saw on Monday did not require much scenic illustration.

I went to Kilburn to see Miss Irene Vanbrugh appear in "Our Hostess." I must go to the Brixton Theatre on Monday to see "The County Fair" (not the "country fair," which has been brought over bodily from America, actors and all. We owe its introduction to England to Mr. John R. Rogers, who has a keen eye and scent for what is likely to "take" the public. There is a rumour that "The County Fair" may follow "Two Little Vagabonds" at the Princess's from which I gather that this American piece must be something above the average.

Is the fate of the earnest player to be kept trotting around to the suburban theatres? Next week Mr. Mulholland begins at Camberwell in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," to interest both to Shakespearian and to the average theatre-lover. The Hamlet of Mr. Nutcombe, Gould, the Romeo of Mr. Rawson Buckley, and, in particular, the Rosalind of Miss Alma Murray, should be deserving of attention. Miss Mary Allstree and Miss Edith Olive, who are also in the company, are among the most promising of our younger actresses, and should do well.

Then again, the Easter attraction at the Richmond Theatre is to be

"Our Boys," with Miss Cicely Richards in her original rôle of Blanche, the slave. That is a very stirring announcement. Mr. G. W. Garthorne (Mr. Kendal's younger brother) is, I see, to play Talbot Champneys, in which he should be excellent. Miss Richards has not been much to the fore in London lately, so I am glad to note that she will take the lead in a matinee (of a new farcical comedy) to be given at the Criterion on the 27th inst.

Talking of the Criterion, I am reminded that the date of the meeting of actors and actresses at that theatre, with reference to the offer of a building for the Actors' Orphanage, has been postponed till the afternoon of the 30th inst. I hope there will be a big and representative gathering. The problem is how to provide for the maintenance of the orphanage when erected. In this there ought to be no difficulty. The profession is quite wealthy enough to support such an institution, though the public would no doubt be glad enough to help if appealed to.

The "New Century Theatre" has put out as modest and conciliatory a prospectus that I dare say it will find many to sympathise with it in a practical way. There are many interesting plays which the regular managers cannot afford to produce, because there is "no money in them." If one is to have dramatic luxuries, one must pay for them, and they can be secured only by some such organisation as the "New Century Theatre." It is especially satisfactory that the new enterprise deprecates all idea of devoting itself to mere fads and fancies.

A bold man is Mr. Fred Storey, who proposes to follow Jefferson as a stage representative of Rip van Winkle. Mr. Storey made an excellent Rip in the Alhambra ballet the other day, but in that he had only to provide movement and gesture; he had not to speak and to act. I wish him however, every success in his venture, if only because of its pluckiness. He is going to paint his own scenery, and produce "the piece besides—a praiseworthy exhibition of energy." Mr. Storey is a young man, and evidently does not spare himself. He deserves to get on.

## OLD IZAK.

The Lord Chamberlain has again consented to let the swans of the river during spawning time. This has been brought about by the united efforts of the Hon. W. F. D. Smith and Mr. Ernest Flower, M.P., who have been met in the most considerate manner by the Hon. A. E. Fellowes, M.P., on behalf of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.

The opening day of the Thames trout season was anything but what could be desired, fishing being almost impracticable owing to the cold and stormy weather. At the time of writing prospects are improving, and the hauls of so many fish have been spotted that under more general conditions good sport ought to be obtained.

A fine trout of 9lb. was taken by Mr. T. W. Gomm (of the T.W.G. Committee), fishing with "Otter Bone" at Staines, and the same angler has since caught 2 more, one of 5lb., the other of 2lb. On Monday last Mr. R. Robinson, also piloted by Mr. Gomm, one of 2lb. and missed a good fish. Fish are also reported from Maidenhead and Pangbourne, but none at present of any great size.

A correspondent writing from Staines informs me that the 9lb. trout referred to was caught from Langford Bridge, Clarence-st., Staines, and was really taken from the Colne. It had been in and about the spot, where it was caught, for the last two years, and had at times been sufficiently tame to be fed by children and other persons in the town.

The thanks of all anglers are largely due to Mr. Walter Emden, J.P., L.C.C., the Thames Angling Preservation Society, and others, whose efforts and influence have at last secured the removal of the swans from the Thames for at least a portion of the time during which the coarse fish are spawning, a fact it gives me unqualified pleasure to announce. The meeting of the Central Association, over which Mr. Emden presided, gave an irresistible impulse to the question, which he took in hand after all other efforts had apparently failed, and now that the boon has once more been granted we may fairly hope for its repetition in future years.

The swans, unfortunately, are not the only spawn eaters, and an inconsiderate mischief is done to the fishing by the number of ducks belonging to private persons which just now are allowed to roam over the river. If the Thames Conservancy has no present power to prevent it (which seems doubtful) a new bye-law might be framed to meet the case.

Mr. C. A. Medcalf (president) presided over a crowded meeting of the Central Association on Monday last, 48 clubs responding to the roll-call.

After an able address by Mr. Wade, a resolution repudiating the amalgamation scheme, and regretting that discord had been again sown among the fraternity was enthusiastically carried by 65 to 3. Correspondence as to swans was read, and finally a telegram from Mr. H. W. Higgins (hon. sec., T.A.P.S.) announcing that the object of the T.A.P.S. had been attained, and the birds would be removed from the Thames during the spawning season, Mr. Walter Emden, J.P., L.C.C., being heartily thanked by the delegates for his prompt action in the matter. A bill was voted to Mr. Marston's Thames Model Fund, and the reports of Mr. W. H. Elsmore (T.A.P.S.) and Mr. C. Watling (visiting officer) closed the meeting.

Has not the time about come to substitute deeds for words in South Africa? The venerable Kruger and his Dopper colleagues merely laugh at remonstrances and protests. But so they did in the case of the Bechuanaland dispute until Sir Charles Warren's expedition made it plain even to the dullest Dutch intellect that England was determined to use force for the prevention of filibustering. At once the Pretoria Government caved in, recalled the filibustering gangs, and ate humble pie without a single shot fired by the expedition.

Working men anglers cannot too strongly oppose the new amalgamation scheme, by which they have everything to lose and nothing to gain. The real aim of its promoters, so far as can be gathered, is to absorb all angling institutions, fishery boards, and preservation societies throughout the kingdom in some visionary central body at a cost which cannot be foreseen, and must inevitably lead to a disastrous end. To do this they propose first to monopolise the issue of privilege cards by getting rid of the Central Association, and this once accomplished, cheap travelling tickets will soon become a thing of the past. I can hardly think the railway companies will lend themselves to a movement which will not only be injurious to their interests, but unjust to an

association that has stood by them for nearly 30 years, and regarded the privilege ticket as a boon not to be bartered away or tampered with.

The annual dinner of the Chiwick Piscatorial Society is to be held at the Pack Horse and Talbot Hotel, Chiwick, on Tuesday last. Mr. W. R. Wood presiding, and "Old Isaac," occupying the vice-chair. There was an excellent company, the speeches short and interspersed with some capital vocal and instrumental music. The Piscatorial is at present located at the Chiwick Conservative Club, and have been somewhat reduced in numbers by changes too frequently made. It appears now to have made a fresh start, and with such friends as Mr. Wood, Mr. E. Lock, and Mr. J. Clapp, a prosperous career ought to be before it. It is a good society, ignores gross weight competitions, and goes exclusively for specimen fish.

The Piscatorial Society had a nice trout of 2lb. 2oz. on the trap on Monday evening, taken by Mr. H. Hardon from the society's new water between Thatcham and Newbury. Mr. Mayes reported the capture of a 2lb. trout in Ham Mill Pool, and Mr. Graham Gordon a brace from Radlett scaling 2lb. 4oz. and 2lb. 1oz. respectively.

The Silver Trout dinner comes off at the Holborn Restaurant on Tuesday 27th April. The good old society continues to flourish, and some capital additions have been among the takes of the past season. Of these a lack of 15lb. fell to the rod of Mr. Abraham, who also secured specimen grayling, roach, and chub. The challenge cup presented by Mr. Emden last year also goes into his possession.

The great meeting of South London anglers to consider the amalgamation proposals, held at the William IV., Wandsworth-rd., on Wednesday last, shows in the plainest manner possible what is thought of the proposed ridiculous agitation. Those in favour of the scheme numbered only 5, and on a division the following resolution was enthusiastically carried by a majority of 50, representing the leading clubs of the district:—"This meeting utterly condemns the attempt to create strife among the anglers of London by the amalgamation proposals made by persons in whose theories they have no confidence, believing that any change would jeopardise the whole of the railway privileges, and be of no benefit whatever to anglers in general; and further expresses its opinion that a plebiscite on the question is wholly unnecessary." A resolution that further meetings were needless was carried by almost the same majority.

## GENERAL CHATTER.

The great meeting of South London anglers to consider the amalgamation proposals, held at the William IV., Wandsworth-rd., on Wednesday last, shows in the plainest manner possible what is thought of the proposed ridiculous agitation. Those in favour of the scheme numbered only 5, and on a division the following resolution was enthusiastically carried by a majority of 50, representing the leading clubs of the district:—"This meeting utterly condemns the attempt to create strife among the anglers of London by the amalgamation proposals made by persons in whose theories they have no confidence, believing that any change would jeopardise the whole of the railway privileges, and be of no benefit whatever to anglers in general; and further expresses its opinion that a plebiscite on the question is wholly unnecessary." A resolution that further meetings were needless was carried by almost the same majority.

## GENERAL CHATTER.

There are curious local customs in all parts of the kingdom, but the oddest of all is one which still obtains down at Leedon. It has long been the practice there for Jewish employers to deduct 6d. per dozen on all machine work made by Jewish workmen! No doubt this gross unfairness originated in the helplessness of its victims, who to their not having learned the saving efficacy of combination. They were consequently at the mercy of the sweater, and their co-religionists sweated them in a very special manner. I am glad however, to learn that these unfortunate Hebrews have at last risen in revolt against the fleecing process, and seem likely to succeed in getting themselves placed on the same financial footing as their English fellow-workers.

It is terribly hard on publicans that when an alleged "bona fide traveller" demands to be served during prohibited hours on Sunday, mine host looks under his obligation to discover whether the applicant has walked the prescribed distance for no other object than to get a drink. How on earth is a publican to discover what is in his customer's mind when setting out from home? Quite possibly, the pedestrian merely intended to take a stroll, but gradually lengthened his walk until the 3 miles were covered. Then an enticing place of refreshment presented itself, and feeling a bit fatigued it occurred to him that a glass or two of malt would be the very thing to recruit his strength for the walk home. Such a man would be a "bona fide traveller" in the fullest sense of the term, but who would convict any publican by whom he was served.

I see the Home Secretary stated the other night, in reply to a question, that a petition from the Domestic Servants' Union, containing 10,000 signatures, had been presented, praying for an alteration in the law which enabled an employer to refuse giving a servant to a servant leaving his employment." The hardship, he said, "was not of a kind which, as far as he could see, could be remedied by legislation, but he would be happy to consider any proposals relating to it."

I have a great respect for the Home Secretary, but I beg to differ with him on that point. For a servant to take a good character to a situation, and then, after working there and doing her best for a longer or shorter period, to be, perhaps, in fit of temper, turned adrift without a character, is a terrible hardship, in fact, in many cases, it has meant ruin or starvation to a poor girl.

The British thief has been kindly provided with a new opening for the exercise of his predatory talents. Down at Sedgley the other day a number of respectable tradesmen had to answer for allowing their dogs to be at large without collars. Abundant proof was afforded in every instance that the accused had complied with the regulation, but the collars were removed and appropriated by the light-fingered gentry. One victim stated that he had bought enough collars "to stock a shop," nevertheless, he, with all his comrades in affliction, had to pay fines and costs. Memo: If your dog has to wear a collar fasten it with a good padlock.

The question of increasing the pay of the British soldier bids fair to come prominently to the front before very long. Recruiting has to be constantly checked by lowering the physical standard, and although the military authorities endeavour to make it appear that "all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds," they express very different opinions in private. I feel certain that much gain and very little loss would accrue from abolishing reserved pay and adding a proportionate amount to daily pay. In most cases reserved pay is spent in dissipations immediately after receipt, and the retired soldier has not a farthing left when his expensive apparel comes to an end.

Has not the time about come to substitute deeds for words in South Africa? The venerable Kruger and his Dopper colleagues merely laugh at remonstrances and protests. But so they did in the case of the Bechuanaland dispute until Sir Charles Warren's expedition made it plain even to the dullest Dutch intellect that England was determined to use force for the prevention of filibustering. At once the Pretoria Government caved in, recalled the filibustering gangs, and ate humble pie without a single shot fired by the expedition.

When is the motor omnibus going to arrive? From what I am able to learn both the London General and the Road Car Companies are quite resolved to stick to horse-power; they remain unconvinced that the proposed

substitute would do the work as well or as cheaply. It rests, then, with its promoters to prove the contrary by a public demonstration in the streets. Until that is done successfully I make bold to affirm that Mr. Harry Lawson and his friends will be doomed to feed on the bitters of disappointment.

The British institution of "spring cleaning," so hated by men, has one delightful feature at all events. It ensures an annual clearance of household rubbish which would otherwise accumulate and become mouldy. But the housewife is often exercised in her economical mind by having to consign to

**JACK ALLROUND.**

PASSING EGGS FROM WINTER.—One of the best, perhaps the safest, method is to pack the eggs in salt. There are objections to the other modes my friends have written about where they are intended to be packed for so long a period as for "9 to 12 months." The salt must be pounded up very fine, not the smallest lump left behind; it must then be thoroughly dried, before the fire, or with care on the hot plate, not dried only on the surface, but through and through, and then let get quite cold before you use it. The packing may be made in a wooden or a tin box, or an earthenware jar, and whatever place you store them in must be dry, and not too warm. The eggs ought to be packed in the salt the day they are laid, and no egg with the least crack or star must be put in; the presence would be sufficient to destroy the whole set. There must be a layer of the dry powdered salt below, and from that up each egg must be completely surrounded by salt, neither touching the side of the vessel nor another egg, and every egg should be placed with the pointed end downwards. The same salt may be used for many years. Indeed, the longer the salt is kept in use the better it is considered to be. Some persons, before packing the day's eggs, rub each one over with lard, and in this way I have heard of them being kept "fit" for the breakfast-table for 15 months."

**TO RENOVATE THE WORN VARNISH OF KITCHEN AND OTHER CHAIRS.**—It would be impossible in the space at my command to go into the details of the variety of chairs. I am asked just now to prescribe for kitchen chairs especially. When worn, scratched, and dilapidated, the stain "totally gone in parts," the first thing is to work off all the old varnish by glass papering thoroughly, then with a strong solution of soda in hot water, scour the wood-work well. Of course, with any covered chairs the covers should be removed, but there is no need for removing the seats of covered chairs if you work carefully. When the wood is quite dry, after the scouring, again work off the old varnish and stuff with glass-paper, and, if necessary, repeat the hot soda and water till every vestige of the old varnish is gone; if you let any remain behind it will give your work a mottled, patchy appearance. When the chairs or other wood-work have been cleaned in this way wash well with clean, hot water to remove the soda. When the wood is quite dry, proceed to stain the chair, those who wish for mahogany with mahogany stain, or with walnut, &c.; those stains can be got ready at respectable oil shops. Those who wish to red stain their old Windsor chairs "as they were before" will find one, two, or three coats of archil, which make a good stain; it is often used for this purpose, being both cheap and lasting. The first and second coats should be let get quite dry before the following one is put on, but, if after the third coat has been allowed to get almost, but not quite, dry, you brush it over with a hair solution of carnauba in water, the colour will be greatly improved. After staining, when quite dry, whatever be the stain you have applied, evenly brush over it a quick drying, cheap, light or dark, oak varnish, which sets best, very thinly. This can be made up at any good oil shop, and will tone and enrich the stain as well as give a polish. Varnish in a warm room without dust.

**BESTROOT WINE.**—To every gallon of water add 4lb. of beetroot, which must first be well washed, then cut in slices before weighing. Boil the beet-slices and water till the beetroot is soft enough to squeeze easily, then strain and squeeze out all the liquor, and put to every gallon of liquor 4oz. of raw sugar, and stir well. When all the sugar is dissolved but the wine into a stone kettle or cask. No yeast is to be used, but it would begin to work in a day or two. Keep the cask or kettle, whichever you have filled up with the liquor, some of which must be kept back for that purpose, so that the dregs can work off from the top, or from the bung-hole, and keep constantly filling in this way till it is quite done working. Then cork close, and let it stand in the cask for 12 months before bottling.

**TO GLAZE AND STIFFEN SHIRT-COLLARS, AND CUFFS.**—Laundresses pursue their calling in various ways. Some use the made-up glazes to mix with the starch. Many prefer the following system as more certain in its effect and simpler for beginners. Put the starch you are going to make into a spotlessly clean pan, pour in a little water, and mix into a smooth paste with a flat piece of wood. There must be no lumps left. Then stir in the remainder of the cold water till you get it to what will turn out the requisite consistency, stirring well all the time. Put the starch on the fire, and boil it for about 15 minutes. Then use a paraffin candle, with which stir the starch as a glaze—do not overdo the paraffin—and you may add a little blue water to correct the rather yellow hue. Strain the starch after boiling. For collars, cuffs, and shirt-fronts you will need a good thick, but not too thick, starch; rub the starch thoroughly into the shirt-fronts, collars &c., and wrap them up in bundles, the bosom and cuffs of shirts and loose cuffs and collars being twisted close together, and rolled in napkins, to allow the starch to soak well through. When wanted for ironing, they are generally found nearly dry, and must be dampened. The iron must be hot, not merely warm, and to avoid "blistering" which is usually caused by bad starching, be careful that the linen is not too wet. Practice alone can teach you how to put these hints into use.

**IRONING THE SHIRTS, COLLARS, AND CUFFS.**—Have close beside you a moistened sponge and a clean piece of soft linen to remedy defects at once as they occur, and occur they will continually in the best of laundry houses. The iron may be heated on the top of a stove, or placed before the fire. They should be well cleaned with brick dust or emery paper before being put to the fire, and when ready to use dust them with a duster, and pass the iron over a paper, greased with white wax. Then rub them again with the duster, and they are ready to use. If specks are found on the linen, at once rub off with the damp sponge. First iron fronts, collar, cuffs, &c., strongly, on the wrong side, then strongly with pressure on the right side, press the edges heavily, and continue till the linen is the proper stiffness. Now damp lightly with a piece of wet flannel, and then iron with the polishing iron to bring up the gloss. To curl collars and cuffs, place the flat iron firmly on the wrong side, with the point facing right hand, and a little more than half way over the linen, then draw the collar or cuff from under the iron with the left hand, turn the cuff, &c., round and repeat. If the collars are to be turned down, it should be done at once after each is ironed, as the starch is then dry. Place all as done on a dish before the fire to harden as they dry.

**CHOCOLATE ICING.**—Take half a pound of finely-sifted white sugar, 2oz. grated chocolate, and about 1gill of water; put them in a saucer and stir on the fire till the mixture assumes the consistency of thick, smooth cream. Lay the icing evenly over the cake or pastry with a palette knife, and put it into the oven for a minute or two, just enough to set the icing.

**A PLEASANT EFFERVESCENT SALINE MIXTURE.**—A quarter of a pound of castor sugar, 2oz. each tartaric acid, carbonate of soda, cream of tartar, and Epsom salts. Each of these powders must be separately dried on separate warm plates before the fire, and then with the bowl of warm, dry, tablespoon each must be separately crushed into fine powder. They must on no account be mixed together until they are perfectly dried, as the least dampness will cause the effervescence and destroy the whole mass. When dry, mix all together, and sift 2 or 3 times through a piece of dry muslin, to ensure complete distribution. At once, after mixing, put into dry bottles, and cork closely and store in a dry place. About 1 teaspoonful stirred into half a tumbler of either hot or cold water makes a cooling draught.

**VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.**

Monday last the Surrey Twenty Club held their fourth competition for the championship and second on the ranges of the N.R.A. at Sydenham. Pte. Hunter, who is in command of the club this season, started with the h.p.s. at 200 yards, 30 points, and took the lead, but before the end of the race, his win did not secure a spot on the successful members' list: Staff-sgt. Howell, 2nd East Surrey, 97 (22, 20, 26); Capt.-sgt. Bishop, 1st West Surrey, 98; Lance-corp. Comber, G.C. 6th East Surrey, 98; and Corp. Britton, 1st West Surrey (20 points).

The secretary of the Middlesex Twenty Club on Thursday had a competition for the year's shooting. The club appears to be established on a firm basis, and the sum given in prizes again shows an increase of 25 over the previous year, besides carrying a larger balance forward to the new year. Two special shots were awarded for target shooting, April 2, and May 1, and among the donors of prizes are the president of the club, the Earl of Shaftesbury; Maj. Shoobridge (late Queen's West-musters), Messrs. Gregory and Co., and

Cpl. Peton, commandant of the School of Musketry, has issued his annual report on the musketry of the Army and Militia. With reference to the Volunteers, he states that "general officers are unanimous in the opinion that the time has come for sectional practice to be performed by all Volunteers, but, referring to the fact that a new rifle is in course of issue it is not intended to recommend any alteration in the course of compulsory class firing in 1897. The Volunteer force must be prepared for the 1898 class, the regulations for the 1898 class firing, are gradually being taken by officers of all ranks in the musketry of their corps."

The 1st competition inaugurated by the Metropolitan Volunteer Schools of Arms Association for Novices took place on Thursday and Friday at the drill hall of the "Civil Service."

In Fencing (foils) the silver cross was won by Pte. Horley, and bronze cross by Sgt. McDonald, London Scottish; with Sabres, Sgt. Ottaway and Pte. Carden. Artillery were first and second; in Sabre v. Bayonet, Pte. Hobbins, Civil Service, and Sgt. Newell, Civil Service, were first and second, and same men finished in the same order in Bayonet v. Bayonet.

The North London Rifle Club had no better luck on Wednesday for the same competition. For the 6th successive year, however, a victory for shooting was secured, but unfortunately by a thunderstorm and its consequences. Under the circumstances, the good score of 96 made by Pte. H. Young, jun., was an exceptional performance. The shooting was in any position at Queen's ranges. In Class A, spoons were taken by Pte. Young, jun., London Irish, 96; Mr. J. D. Townsend, 95; and Capt. E. C. Ward, L.R.B., 94; Capt. Evans, H.A.C., 93; and Capt. W. Thompson, 94. The aggregate spoon was awarded to Capt. Evans, H.A.C., 92, 48-131.

With the revolver at 30 yards the spoon in Class A went to Trooper, 1st Middlesex Yeomanry, 91, in the B to Pte. J. Macdonald, London Scottish, 90; and Pte. Luff, L.R.B., 94; Capt. Evans, H.A.C., 93; being penalised, and in Class B, Mr. Thompson, 94. won.

The Spring Tournament is adjourned to next Wednesday, when members who did shoot can reserve their scores, or shoot again.

On Thursday last at Staines the members of the South London Rifle Club continued their competition for championship Jewish and advanced parties. The scores were as follows: Advanced party, 100; Intermediate party, 96; and Beginner party, 92. The best totals were at 300, 500, and 600 yards were made by Sgt. Hugo, 97; Capt. Jupp, 96; Staff-sgt. Clementi-Smitz, 95; Pte. F. Young, 94; Capt. Ottaway, 93; Pte. D. Jeffs, 93; Lieut. Primal, 93; Pte. D. Ward, 92; Capt. Evans, H.A.C., 91; Lieut. Varney, 90; Corp. Ward, 90; Sgt. Fulton, G.M., 90; and Mr. Vicars, 87 points.

What I am told is that the second monthly shoot will take place on Tuesday, at Ruislipen, Corp. Tilbury (92) and Pte. Young, jun. (90), headed the list in Class A; Sgt. F. W. Green, with 92, was to the fore in Class B; Sgt. Middred (78) led in the recruit series.

Castor, May 8, in connection with the Home District Rifle Meeting. The object of the competition is to combine marching and shooting, teams having to march about 8 miles and do rapid firing practice.

Macrae, 1st Queen's Royal Rifles, Captain, Cuthbert, has reported on the field training practice held on the 27th ult. Route marching, advanced guard, forming a square, assault of a position, flank and direct attacks were included. As a whole, the movements were well executed, and volleys good, the officers and section leaders appeared to know their duties, and gave the words of command well. That the Reading Rifle Range was re-opened for practice on April 3, the targets invented by Sgt. Spencer, 1st V.B. Royal Artillery, were used, and that all were in accordance with the new arrangements.

The 17th North Middlesex Rifles gave at their hall in Camden Town, which proved a very enjoyable affair, thanks the energy of Sgt.-lt. Lowe, Q.M.R.-sergeant Giles and Sgt. Morton, the popular G.C.'s. That Colonel Hunt, commanding the 4th Battalion Volunteer Artillery, with batteries at Finsbury, Blackpool, Kirkham, Fleetwood

Lancaster, etc., received orders on Friday to mobilise his regiment yesterday. Train tents, provisions and horses were at once ordered for 500 men; and the brigade turned out to good strength, with complete equipment.

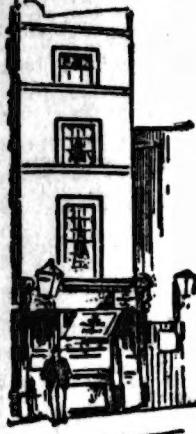
**ELMAZ.**

**MIDDLESEX REGIMENTAL ENGINEERS.**—New recruit drill, 8; signalling class, 8; drum and bugle practice, 8; lecture to officers in preparation for Victoria, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213rd, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311st, 312nd, 313rd, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411st, 412nd, 413rd, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th, 491st, 492nd, 493rd, 494th, 495th, 496th, 497th, 498th, 499th, 500th, 501st, 502nd, 503rd, 504th, 505th, 506th, 507th, 508th, 509th, 510th, 511st, 512nd, 513rd, 514th, 515th, 516th, 517th, 518th, 519th, 520th, 521st, 522nd, 523rd, 524th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 530th, 531st, 532nd, 533rd, 534th, 535th, 536th, 537th, 538th, 539th, 540th, 541st, 542nd, 543rd, 544th, 545th, 546th, 547th, 548th, 549th, 550th, 551st, 552nd, 553rd, 554th, 555th, 556th, 557th, 558th, 559th, 560th, 561st, 562nd, 563rd, 564th, 565th, 566th, 567th, 568th, 569th, 570th, 571st, 572nd, 573rd, 574th, 575th, 576th, 577th, 578th, 579th, 580th, 581st, 582nd, 583rd, 584th, 585th, 586th, 587th, 588th, 589th, 590th, 591st, 592nd, 593



VANISHING LONDON.  
THE OLD MAGPIE AND STUMP, FETTER-LANE.

Another relic of Old London is about to vanish in the Old Magpie and Stump, of Fetter-lane. The old house, at present owned by Mr. John Wagstaff, is about to be levelled to the ground, to be succeeded by a more modern and convenient hotel. Very romantic are the surroundings of the old house. John Dryden lived close by, and also that unfortunate genius, Thomas Otway. John Hollies, the famous philosopher, was a frequent visitor, and never cared to stir from the house in the small hours without a companion. In the time of the Great Rebellion, the Magpie and Stump gained considerable notoriety as the scene of the famous Waller Plot. It



was in the first floor front that Edmund Waller, the famous poet, his brother-in-law, Tomkins, a gentleman named Challons, met, and concocted a plan whereby the town of London, then in the hands of the Puritans, was to be delivered up to the Royalists. The plot was betrayed by a servant of Tomkins to a Puritan Puritan, the infamous "Praise-God-Barebones," who arrested all the conspirators when they were in full conclave. Tomkins and Challons were executed at the Holborn end of Fetter-lane, while Waller escaped the same fate by a very humble submission to the traitor and regicide, Cromwell. Waller lived to write a poem on the usurper and another on King Charles II., and died to see the fall of the dynasty in 1688.

UNPARALLELED SENSATION.  
REMARKABLE ALLEGATIONS OF WEST-END  
CRIME.

Before Mr. Shell at Westminster, William Allen, valet, arrested at Dasester, Northamptonshire, was placed in the dock for final examination on the charge of being concerned with 2 convicts in the robbery of a watch, diamond scarf-pin, money fur overcoat, &c., from Mr. Richard Dick, a gentleman residing in St. George's-nd, Pimlico.—Mr. Wallis, solicitor, made a remarkable statement to the magistrate. He said that the court was familiar with the story of the robbery from prosecutor on the Embankment, but probably was unaware that other outrages of the sort remained unpunished through the disqualification of gentlemen to prosecute. Prisoner, when arrested, told Detective, McCarthy that he had been in estranged circumstances; but the fact was that he had lived in luxury, though for years he had never earned a sixpence honestly. He and other members of his gang had extorted large sums by blackmailing gentlemen of the highest social position, and the police were now in possession of information as to the working of the gang, which, if publicly stated, would make a story of unparalleled sensation. They had wrought the

## HOPELESS HAVOC

In the West-end; it was now believed that 3 of them were in communication with a gentleman who came by a violent death—described at the time to accident—and that other misery had attended their victims. Their modus operandi was to lure gentlemen into their dens, and if these co-conspirators found that their victims were married or had daughters, they were ever afterwards blackmailed and menaced.—Det.-insp. McCarthy said that he knew prisoner as a member of the blackmailing gang, and found on him the photograph of one Cliburn. This man Cliburn was present, with about 16 others, in the billiard-room of a public-house—the Devonshire Arms, in Denmark-st.—at the back of the Trocadero, when witness arrested Sanders, one of the men now undergoing 5 years for this robbery.—The prosecutor gave evidence of the fact that he got back the pawn-tickets of his property for a consideration from prisoners, and at the time he told him that he was afraid that he was compounding a felony. Prisoner said his friends thought that at least they ought to have £20.—Mr. Shell committed prisoner to the Old Bailey for conspiracy and other offences.

## THE WATER GAS SUIT.

Baron Pollock and a special jury have been busily all the week with the evidence in the suit of Fox v. Jerome and others. The action was brought by Mr. S. Fox, of Grove House, Harrogate, against Mr. J. K. Jerome, editor and the proprietors, publisher and printers of a weekly journal called "To-Day," to recover damages for libel, the words complained of referring upon plaintiff with regard to the promotion, flotation, and conduct of water gas syndicates, &c. Defendants, while admitting publication, said that where the allegations related to statements of fact they were true in substance and in fact, and so far as they were matters of comment they were bona fide comment upon matters of public interest. After the evidence already recorded, Mr. Fox was cross-examined as to his banking accounts. He could not tell what his balance was on May 23, 1889, when he gave his contribution to the Royal College of Music. He did not see his bank books once in 12 months, and had nothing to do with them.—After further re-examination, other evidence as to banking accounts, &c., followed, and the case was adjourned.

FAIR PATTERN OF YOUNG LADY'S GAGE  
AND OTHERS' DRESSES.

For May also 10 illustrations of latest dresses, including patterns of all ages, with lesson directions, instructions, cutting, making, &c. Valuable advice to Mothers. Price 1d. post free. London: F. & J. L. COOPER, 10, COOPER'S COURT, FETTER-LANE, LONDON.

## EASTER HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

With the approach of the Easter holidays come the usual railway announcements of cheap excursions to all parts. For the convenience of those who may wish to obtain information or purchase tickets beforehand, the various companies will issue tickets dated in advance at their principal stations and at their City and West-end offices.

The G.W. Railway Co. will issue cheap tickets at special low fares, available on the forward journey on April 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19, to Bath, Bristol, Minehead, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, Yeovil, Weymouth, and certain other stations in the S. and W. of England. Tickets at 2s. return, available for April 15, 17, or 19, to Guernsey and Jersey. On April 14 excursions, allowing a fortnight in Ireland, will be run to Waterford, Limerick, Killarney, Belfast, Armagh, Giant's Causeway, &c. On Good Friday cheap trains will run to Reading, Oxford, and other riverside stations. On April 17 excursions will run to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Cardiff, Swansea, Bideford, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, &c., and on Easter Monday to Reading, Bath, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c. On April 18 a cheap half-day excursion will leave Paddington at noon for Oxford, Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon. Cheap third class excursion tickets will be issued on Good Friday, Saturday, April 17, Easter Sunday and Monday, by special trains to Staines, Windsor, Taplow, Maidenhead, Henley, and other popular riverside resorts. Cheap week-end tickets will be issued on April 15, Good Friday, and April 17 to Bridport, Weymouth, Weston-super-Mare, Torquay, Paignton, Oxford, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, &c.

The L. and N.W. Railway Co. announce cheap excursions on April 18 and 19 to the North of Ireland, and on the latter date to Stafford, Crewe, Liverpool, Wigan, Bolton, Manchester, Oldham, Huddersfield, Bradford, Leeds, Carlisle, the English Lake District, &c., returning April 19 and 20. On April 18 to Shrewsbury, Llanfair-yn-Rhos, Welshpool, Ludlow, Hereford, Worcester, Abergavenny, Hereford, and London, returning April 19, 20, or 21. To Rugby, Leicester, Burton, Derby, the N. Stafford Line, Macclesfield, Nantwich, Chester, Birkenhead, &c., returning April 19 or 20. To Douglas (Isle of Man), returning up to April 24, and also to the North of Ireland, the Midlands, North of England, and Scotland. On April 20, a cheap excursion will be run to Stratford-on-Avon for half-day.

The S.W. Railway Co. announce special trips to the Channel Islands and Havre on April 15, 16, 17, and Easter Monday, available to return any day (Sundays excepted) within 14 days of the date of issue. Similar tickets will be issued to St. Malo, Cherbourg on certain days. On April 15 special extra fast trains will leave Waterloo for Bournemouth, Winchester, Southampton West, Exeter, West of England and N. Devon lines. Cheap excursions will be run on April 16 to Marlborough, Swindon, Salisbury, Wimborne, Bridgwater, Wells, Taunton, Bath, Plympton, Ilfracombe, Wadebridge, (for N. Cornwall Co.), Bodmin, St. Ives, Swanage, Dorchester, Weymouth, Bournemouth, &c.; the tickets being available to return on April 22, 23, or 24. On Good Friday a special extra train will leave Waterloo at 5.45 for Basingstoke, Salisbury, Exeter, Plymouth, Ilfracombe, Bideford, &c. On April 17 a 4 days' excursion will be run to Salisbury, Southampton, Winchester, Portsmouth, and the Isle of Wight. Day excursions on Easter Sunday at reduced fares from Waterloo, at 8.40 a.m. for Portsmouth, Ryde, &c. On Easter Monday, at 8.30 a.m., there will be a special trip for Seaton, Exmouth, Southampton, Winchester, Salisbury, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, and Bournemouth.

The Midland Railway announce special trips to Ireland and Scotland, return tickets at the various performances at East-end theatres and music halls frequent trains will be run, and every 15 minutes to and from Chalk Farm for Primrose Hill, and Tuesday, cheap day excursion tickets to Southend and Westcliff-on-Sea, return fare, 2s. 6d. Cheap week-end tickets to Southend-on-Sea will also be issued on April 15, 16, and 17.

For those desirous to spend the holiday in London the N. London Railway Co. have made admirable arrangements. For the various performances at East-end theatres and music halls frequent trains will be run, and every 15 minutes to and from Chalk Farm for Primrose Hill, and Tuesday, cheap day excursion tickets to Southend and Westcliff-on-Sea, return fare, 2s. 6d. Cheap week-end tickets to Southend-on-Sea will also be issued on April 15, 16, and 17.

The National Sunday League announce a number of cheap excursions for Easter Sunday, amongst which may be mentioned trips to Yarmouth, Bournemouth, Southampton, Winchester, Hastings, Tunbridge Wells, &c.

For the convenience of those who desire to take their tickets beforehand, Messrs. T. Cook and Son announce that their City and West-end offices will remain open each evening until 9 p.m. from April 12 to 15; also on Saturday until 8.30 p.m. The chief office will be open on Good Friday until 2 p.m. Passengers can be booked by ordinary and excursion trains to any part of the United Kingdom or Continent.

## BREACH OF PROMISE.

SANDMAN IN THE GUARDS HAS TO PAY £500 TO A DRESSMAKER.

At the London Sheriff's Court, before the Deputy Under-sheriff and a jury, the case of Stone v. Parkyns, which was an action for breach of promise of marriage, came on for hearing for the assessment of damages. Mr. Randolph appeared for plaintiff, defendant being unrepresented.—In his opening statement Mr. Randolph said plaintiff, who was Miss Jane Stone, residing at Willow-st., Westminster, was a dressmaker, defendant being a sergeant sandman in the Scots Guards. Defendant was in a good position, and was entitled on leaving the Army to a very considerable amount of pay. In addition to his military duties he filled up his evenings by administering to the delights of the diners at the Trocadero. He knew Miss Stone from the time she was a baby, and married his first wife when Miss Stone was quite a child. When his first wife died defendant frequently sought defendant's company, and 2 or 3 times asked her to marry him. Once he called at her house and went upstairs where her mother was lying ill. He said to the mother, "Are you willing that I should marry Jenny?" and Mrs. Stone said, "Yes, George, if you will promise to be a good husband to her."

Accordingly defendant wrote on a slip of paper, "I, George Parkyns, widower, wish to publish the bands—(laughed)—of marriage between myself and Jane Stone, spinster." Letters passed between them, and eventually defendant promised to marry Miss Stone on Feb. 15. After this the defendant cooled down a bit, and the plaintiff wrote: "Why is it you don't write or come to see me again? I am waiting for your appointment for the wedding?" Plaintiff: "What does this silence mean?"—Fondet love, from JENNY.

No answer came to this, and plaintiff accordingly put the matter in the hands of her solicitor. Another letter said:—

Dear George—I was very disappointed when I got your wire. Why did you put me off?

You are a single man, and I am a single woman. Why care for any one?

Get yourself into a web it will be difficult to get out of.

Defendant's pay was 3s. a day and 1s. allowance.—Defendant, on going into the witness-box, read a long statement in which he made allegations against plaintiff. She followed him into a public-house one night, and when he said he would have nothing to do with her she shouted out, "I'll crush you!"

Plaintiff vehemently denied all this, and remarked excitedly, "He wants to ruin my character now!"—The jury, after a consultation, assessed the damages at £20.

The Lord Chancellor visited Derby on Friday to open the new County Court offices, erected in St. Peter's Churchyard at a cost of £21,000.

DOES NOT HAIR RESTORE.—Read a copyright notice on the back of a specimen, and the Saturday return tickets will be issued from April 15, available for the return until the following Wednesday.

CHEAP return tickets will be issued to Paris and Brussels and Holland. On Easter Monday a special excursion to Calais will leave Victoria and Holborn at

9 a.m., crossing by the company's large steamer Victoria. On Good Friday and Easter Monday day excursions will be run to Chatham, Canterbury, Dover, Walmer, Deal, Ramsgate, Margate, and Sheerness. On Good Friday, Easter Sunday and Monday, cheap tickets will be issued to Rochester and Gravesend by sail trains; and special trains will run on Good Friday and Easter Monday for the High Level Station of the Crystal Palace. On Good Friday a special train will leave Victoria at 2.45 p.m. and Holborn at 2.15 p.m. for the High Level Station, in time for the afternoon concert.

The G.W. Railway Co. will issue cheap tickets at special low fares, available on the forward journey on April 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19, to Bath, Bristol, Minehead, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, Yeovil, Weymouth, and certain other stations in the S. and W. of England. Tickets at 2s. return, available for use on April 15, 17, or 19, to Guernsey and Jersey.

On April 14 excursions, allowing a fortnight in Ireland, will be run to Waterford,

Limerick, Killarney, Belfast, Armagh, Giant's Causeway, &c. On Good Friday, cheap trains will run to Reading, Oxford, and other riverside stations. On April 17 excursions will run to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Cardiff, Swansea, Bideford, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c. On April 18 a cheap half-day excursion will leave Paddington at noon for Oxford, Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon. Cheap third class excursion tickets will be issued on Good Friday, Saturday, April 17, Easter Sunday and Monday, by special trains to Staines, Windsor, Taplow, Maidenhead, Henley, and other popular riverside resorts. Cheap week-end tickets will be issued on April 15, Good Friday, and April 17 to Bridport, Weymouth, Weston-super-Mare, Torquay, Paignton, Oxford, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, &c.

The L. and N.W. Railway Co. will issue cheap tickets at special low fares, available on the forward journey on April 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19, to Bath, Bristol, Minehead, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, Yeovil, Weymouth, and certain other stations in the S. and W. of England. Tickets at 2s. return, available for use on April 15, 17, or 19, to Guernsey and Jersey.

On April 14 excursions, allowing a fortnight in Ireland, will be run to Waterford,

Limerick, Killarney, Belfast, Armagh, Giant's Causeway, &c. On Good Friday, cheap trains will run to Reading, Oxford, and other riverside stations. On April 17 excursions will run to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Cardiff, Swansea, Bideford, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c. On April 18 a cheap half-day excursion will leave Paddington at noon for Oxford, Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon. Cheap third class excursion tickets will be issued on Good Friday, Saturday, April 17, Easter Sunday and Monday, by special trains to Staines, Windsor, Taplow, Maidenhead, Henley, and other popular riverside resorts. Cheap week-end tickets will be issued on April 15, Good Friday, and April 17 to Bridport, Weymouth, Weston-super-Mare, Torquay, Paignton, Oxford, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, &c.

The G.W. Railway Co. will issue cheap tickets at special low fares, available on the forward journey on April 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19, to Bath, Bristol, Minehead, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, Yeovil, Weymouth, and certain other stations in the S. and W. of England. Tickets at 2s. return, available for use on April 15, 17, or 19, to Guernsey and Jersey.

On April 14 excursions, allowing a fortnight in Ireland, will be run to Waterford,

Limerick, Killarney, Belfast, Armagh, Giant's Causeway, &c. On Good Friday, cheap trains will run to Reading, Oxford, and other riverside stations. On April 17 excursions will run to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Cardiff, Swansea, Bideford, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c. On April 18 a cheap half-day excursion will leave Paddington at noon for Oxford, Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon. Cheap third class excursion tickets will be issued on Good Friday, Saturday, April 17, Easter Sunday and Monday, by special trains to Staines, Windsor, Taplow, Maidenhead, Henley, and other popular riverside resorts. Cheap week-end tickets will be issued on April 15, Good Friday, and April 17 to Bridport, Weymouth, Weston-super-Mare, Torquay, Paignton, Oxford, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, &c.

The L. and N.W. Railway Co. will issue cheap tickets at special low fares, available on the forward journey on April 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19, to Bath, Bristol, Minehead, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, Yeovil, Weymouth, and certain other stations in the S. and W. of England. Tickets at 2s. return, available for use on April 15, 17, or 19, to Guernsey and Jersey.

On April 14 excursions, allowing a fortnight in Ireland, will be run to Waterford,

Limerick, Killarney, Belfast, Armagh, Giant's Causeway, &c. On Good Friday, cheap trains will run to Reading, Oxford, and other riverside stations. On April 17 excursions will run to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Cardiff, Swansea, Bideford, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c. On April 18 a cheap half-day excursion will leave Paddington at noon for Oxford, Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon. Cheap third class excursion tickets will be issued on Good Friday, Saturday, April 17, Easter Sunday and Monday, by special trains to Staines, Windsor, Taplow, Maidenhead, Henley, and other popular riverside resorts. Cheap week-end tickets will be issued on April 15, Good Friday, and April 17 to Bridport, Weymouth, Weston-super-Mare, Torquay, Paignton, Oxford, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, &c.

The L. and N.W. Railway Co. will issue cheap tickets at special low fares, available on the forward journey on April 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19, to Bath, Bristol, Minehead, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, Yeovil, Weymouth, and certain other stations in the S. and W. of England. Tickets at 2s. return, available for use on April 15, 17, or 19, to Guernsey and Jersey.

On April 14 excursions, allowing a fortnight in Ireland, will be run to Waterford,

Limerick, Killarney, Belfast, Armagh, Giant's Causeway, &c. On Good Friday, cheap trains will run to Reading, Oxford, and other riverside stations. On April 17 excursions will run to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Cardiff, Swansea, Bideford, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c. On April 18 a cheap half-day excursion will leave Paddington at noon for Oxford, Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon. Cheap third class excursion tickets will be issued on Good Friday, Saturday, April 17, Easter Sunday and Monday, by special trains to Staines, Windsor, Taplow, Maidenhead, Henley, and other popular riverside resorts. Cheap week-end tickets will be issued on April 15, Good Friday, and April 17 to Bridport, Weymouth, Weston-super-Mare, Torquay, Paignton, Oxford, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, &c.

The L. and N.W. Railway Co. will issue cheap tickets at special low fares, available on the forward journey on April 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19, to Bath, Bristol, Minehead, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, Yeovil, Weymouth, and certain other stations in the S. and W. of England. Tickets at 2s. return, available for use on April 15, 17, or 19, to Guernsey and Jersey.

On April 14 excursions, allowing a fortnight in Ireland, will be run to Waterford,

Limerick, Killarney, Belfast, Armagh, Giant's Causeway, &c. On Good Friday, cheap trains will run to Reading, Oxford, and other riverside stations. On April 17 excursions will run to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Cardiff, Swansea, Bideford, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c. On April 18 a cheap half-day excursion will leave Paddington at noon for Oxford, Leamington, and Stratford-on-Avon. Cheap third class excursion tickets will be issued on Good Friday, Saturday, April 17, Easter Sunday and Monday, by special trains to Staines, Windsor, Taplow, Maidenhead, Henley, and other popular riverside resorts. Cheap week-end tickets will be issued on April 15, Good Friday, and April 17 to Bridport, Weymouth, Weston-super-Mare, Torquay, Paignton, Oxford, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, &c.

The L. and N.W. Railway Co. will issue cheap tickets at special low fares, available on the forward journey on April 15, 16, 17, 18, or 19, to Bath, Bristol, Minehead, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, Yeovil, Weymouth, and certain other stations in the S. and W. of England. Tickets at 2s. return, available for use on April 15, 17, or 19, to Guernsey and Jersey.

On April 14 excursions, allowing a fortnight in Ireland, will be run to Waterford,

Limerick, Killarney, Belfast, Armagh, Giant's Causeway, &c. On Good Friday, cheap trains will run to Reading, Oxford, and other riverside stations. On April 17 excursions will run to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Cardiff, Swansea, Bideford, Bristol, Weston-super-Mare, Gloucester, Cheltenham, &c

LUGURIE.  
MADAME RENE GENE  
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.  
MISS MARY STONE, Miss Tovey,  
Miss Gandy, etc., in "The Queen's  
Prerogative."—Mrs. H. Morris.  
Mr. ARTHUR BERTHET'S SEASIDE  
THEATRE, THE QUEEN'S PROCTOR,  
by Horatio Mannville.  
Mr. ARTHUR BERTHET.  
MONDAY, APRIL 16.—  
Moses, Fred Thorne, Mart Kingshore, Charles  
W. F. Williams, Charles C. Hartman, Ado  
Lambert, etc. Preceded by KITTY OLIVE, in which  
Miss Irene Vaughan will appear.—Box-office, 120.  
MATINEE, SATURDAY, April 19, and  
EVERY SATURDAY, 8.30 p.m.

STRAND THEATRE.  
MR. ARTHUR BERTHET'S SEASIDE  
THEATRE, THE QUEEN'S PROCTOR,  
by Horatio Mannville.  
Mr. ARTHUR BERTHET.

Moses, Fred Thorne, Mart Kingshore, Charles  
W. F. Williams, Charles C. Hartman, Ado  
Lambert, etc. Preceded by KITTY OLIVE, in which  
Miss Irene Vaughan will appear.—Box-office, 120.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, April 19, and  
EVERY SATURDAY, 8.30 p.m.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.  
A. and E. WATSON, sole lessees and managers.  
EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.  
MISS MARY STONE, Miss Tovey, etc., open 12.30.  
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30 p.m.—"The Queen's  
Prerogative," by Horatio Mannville.  
Mr. ARTHUR BERTHET.

Moses, Fred Thorne, Mart Kingshore, Charles  
W. F. Williams, Charles C. Hartman, Ado  
Lambert, etc. Preceded by KITTY OLIVE, in which  
Miss Irene Vaughan will appear.—Box-office, 120.

MATINEE, SATURDAY, April 19, and  
EVERY SATURDAY, 8.30 p.m.

GLOBE THEATRE.  
Lessons, W. R. PENLEY.

EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, a new  
one-act farce, entitled

"THE MAC MAGGIE,"  
by James C. Philpott.

Presented at 8.45, by CONFEDERATES—Box-office,  
120.

NOTICE.—Theatre closed Next Friday and Saturday.

OPERA COMIQUE.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, LADY LYNN, P.  
TOMMY, etc.—"The French Polka,"  
by J. P. Hartley, etc. Box-office, 120.

NOTICE.—Theatre closed Next Friday and Saturday.

COMEDY.

MR. CHARLES HAWTHORPE, sole manager,  
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,  
FRIDAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, and SATURDAY,  
EVENING, at 8.30 p.m.

MAUDIE SALLY,  
Adaptation of "La Prodigieuse,"  
A Farce in Three Acts.

By F. C. Surtees.

MATINEE THEATRE.

A Pantomime, in Two Tableaux (originally  
produced at the Casino), a great success of the Cercle Funambule, Paris.

LA REVANCHE DES CIGALES

By Jules Oudot. Music by Leon Schlesinger.

MATINEE THEATRE.

A new Opera, entitled

"THE MAC MAGGIE,"  
by James C. Philpott.

Presented at 8.45, by CONFEDERATES—Box-office,  
120.

NOTICE.—Theatre closed Next Friday and Saturday.

GAUTHIER THEATRE.  
George Edwards.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30 hours open 7.45.

THE CHINE GIRL.

MATINEE THEATRE.

EVERY DAY, at 8.30.

Box-office open 12 to 12.30.

MATINEE THEATRE.

SURVEY THEATRE, S.E.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, THE ENGLISH  
ROSE. Original comedy and sketches. Popular  
in Four acts, entitled

"THE ROSE AND THE THORN,"  
by Henry Arthur Jones.

MR. CHARLES WINDHAM.

MATINEE, APRIL 17, and SATURDAY, APRIL 18,  
and SATURDAY, APRIL 25, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 2, and SATURDAY, MAY 9, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 16, and SATURDAY, MAY 23, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 30, and SATURDAY, JUNE 6, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 13, and SATURDAY, JUNE 20, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 27, and SATURDAY, JULY 4, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 11, and SATURDAY, JULY 18, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 25, and SATURDAY, JULY 32, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 8, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 22, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 5, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 19, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 3, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 17, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 31, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 14, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 28, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 12, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 26, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 9, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 23, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 6, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 20, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 6, and SATURDAY, MARCH 13, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 20, and SATURDAY, MARCH 27, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 3, and SATURDAY, APRIL 10, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 17, and SATURDAY, APRIL 24, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 31, and SATURDAY, MAY 8, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 15, and SATURDAY, MAY 22, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 29, and SATURDAY, JUNE 5, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 12, and SATURDAY, JUNE 19, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 26, and SATURDAY, JULY 3, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 10, and SATURDAY, JULY 17, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 24, and SATURDAY, JULY 31, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 7, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 21, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 4, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 18, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 2, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 16, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 30, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 13, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 27, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 11, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 25, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 8, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 22, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 5, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 19, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 5, and SATURDAY, MARCH 12, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 19, and SATURDAY, MARCH 26, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 2, and SATURDAY, APRIL 9, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 16, and SATURDAY, APRIL 23, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 30, and SATURDAY, MAY 7, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 14, and SATURDAY, MAY 21, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 28, and SATURDAY, JUNE 4, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 11, and SATURDAY, JUNE 18, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 25, and SATURDAY, JULY 2, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 9, and SATURDAY, JULY 16, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 23, and SATURDAY, JULY 30, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 6, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 20, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 3, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 17, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 1, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 15, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 29, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 12, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 26, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 10, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 24, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 8, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 22, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 5, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 19, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 5, and SATURDAY, MARCH 12, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 19, and SATURDAY, MARCH 26, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 2, and SATURDAY, APRIL 9, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 16, and SATURDAY, APRIL 23, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 30, and SATURDAY, MAY 7, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 14, and SATURDAY, MAY 21, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 28, and SATURDAY, JUNE 4, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 11, and SATURDAY, JUNE 18, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 25, and SATURDAY, JULY 2, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 9, and SATURDAY, JULY 16, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 23, and SATURDAY, JULY 30, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 6, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 20, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 3, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 17, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 1, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 15, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 29, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 12, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 26, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 10, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 24, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 8, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 22, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 5, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 19, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 5, and SATURDAY, MARCH 12, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 19, and SATURDAY, MARCH 26, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 2, and SATURDAY, APRIL 9, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 16, and SATURDAY, APRIL 23, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 30, and SATURDAY, MAY 7, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 14, and SATURDAY, MAY 21, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 28, and SATURDAY, JUNE 4, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 11, and SATURDAY, JUNE 18, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 25, and SATURDAY, JULY 2, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 9, and SATURDAY, JULY 16, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 23, and SATURDAY, JULY 30, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 6, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 20, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 3, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 17, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 1, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 15, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 29, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 12, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 26, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 10, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 24, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 8, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 22, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 5, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 19, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 5, and SATURDAY, MARCH 12, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 19, and SATURDAY, MARCH 26, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 2, and SATURDAY, APRIL 9, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 16, and SATURDAY, APRIL 23, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 30, and SATURDAY, MAY 7, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 14, and SATURDAY, MAY 21, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 28, and SATURDAY, JUNE 4, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 11, and SATURDAY, JUNE 18, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 25, and SATURDAY, JULY 2, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 9, and SATURDAY, JULY 16, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 23, and SATURDAY, JULY 30, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 6, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 20, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 3, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 17, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 1, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 15, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 29, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 12, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 26, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 10, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 24, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 8, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 22, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 5, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 19, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 5, and SATURDAY, MARCH 12, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 19, and SATURDAY, MARCH 26, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 2, and SATURDAY, APRIL 9, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 16, and SATURDAY, APRIL 23, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 30, and SATURDAY, MAY 7, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 14, and SATURDAY, MAY 21, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 28, and SATURDAY, JUNE 4, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 11, and SATURDAY, JUNE 18, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 25, and SATURDAY, JULY 2, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 9, and SATURDAY, JULY 16, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 23, and SATURDAY, JULY 30, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 6, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 20, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 3, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 17, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 1, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 15, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 29, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 12, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 26, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 10, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 24, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 8, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 22, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 5, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 19, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 5, and SATURDAY, MARCH 12, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 19, and SATURDAY, MARCH 26, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 2, and SATURDAY, APRIL 9, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 16, and SATURDAY, APRIL 23, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 30, and SATURDAY, MAY 7, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 14, and SATURDAY, MAY 21, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 28, and SATURDAY, JUNE 4, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 11, and SATURDAY, JUNE 18, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 25, and SATURDAY, JULY 2, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 9, and SATURDAY, JULY 16, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 23, and SATURDAY, JULY 30, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 6, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, and SATURDAY,  
AUGUST 20, and SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 3, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, and SATURDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 17, and SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 1, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 15, and SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, and SATURDAY,  
OCTOBER 29, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 12, and SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, and SATURDAY,  
NOVEMBER 26, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 10, and SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, and SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 24, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 8, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, and SATURDAY,  
JANUARY 22, and SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 5, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, and SATURDAY,  
FEBRUARY 19, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 5, and SATURDAY, MARCH 12, and SATURDAY,  
MARCH 19, and SATURDAY, MARCH 26, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 2, and SATURDAY, APRIL 9, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 16, and SATURDAY, APRIL 23, and SATURDAY,  
APRIL 30, and SATURDAY, MAY 7, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 14, and SATURDAY, MAY 21, and SATURDAY,  
MAY 28, and SATURDAY, JUNE 4, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 11, and SATURDAY, JUNE 18, and SATURDAY,  
JUNE 25, and SATURDAY, JULY 2, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 9, and SATURDAY, JULY 16, and SATURDAY,  
JULY 23,

## TALK OF THE PEOPLE.

It is, I grant you, a most serious situation on the Greek frontier. When once fighting has begun he is a bold man who dares to say where it will stop, and the Greek "brigands" are so much like Greek soldiers that you might put the difference in your eye and still see pretty well. And yet I feel sure there is going to be no war. Popular enthusiasm is all very well, and I dare say the Athenian mob really believe it could deal with Edhem Pasha's splendid troops. But King George and his Ministers know better, and won't fight unless it is the only thing to save their own skins from popular fury. Wars don't come unless rulers, as well as nations, want to fight, and in this case they don't.

## WIDE AWAKE.

OFF TO SOUTH AFRICA.  
INTERESTING PRESENTATION TO SIR A. MILNER YESTERDAY.

Yesterday, in the Drill Hall, Somersett House, in the presence of a large assembly, Mr. E. Elford presiding, Sir A. Milner, K.C.B., Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, was presented with a superb service of silver by the Excise Branch of the Inland Revenue, on his appointment to the position of High Commissioner for S. Africa. The service consisted of 11 pieces, comprising 2 bowls and 2 jugs in Armada design, 4 Georgian candlesticks, 2 Georgian jardinières, and 1 vase. The chairman pointed out that the invitation for subscriptions had been most generous, responded to from all parts of the country.—Mr.

The supernumerary porters employed by the L.C. and D. Rly. at Dover, who struck for better terms, have been granted an increase of 2s. a week on their wages and 2d. per hour overtime.

Over £800 has been subscribed in aid towards the local celebration of the Diamond reign. It has been proposed to erect a statue of the Queen on Front, giving children's feet, and have any surplus over to the hospitals.

SIR A. MILNER'S REPLY.

Sir A. Milner, on rising to return thanks, was received with much enthusiasm. He said the services they had presented to him were most splendid and beautiful. He would have it constantly before him in the discharge of the social side of the duties of his new office, and it would give pleasure to many other people besides himself. There was nothing they could have given him which would have afforded him greater delight; but, of course, valuable and acceptable as the present was, it was inconsiderable in his estimation compared with the good will and sympathy it expressed. He felt that he had been considerably overpraised—"No, no,"—but he knew that as time went on he would often be UNREASONABLY ABUSED.

In his new sphere he would take that praise, for which he was most grateful, on account, and enter it in his ledger. He was going to live upon it in the days when he got very little. (Laughter.) By that means 2 fuses would be avoided—the fuse of his depreciating that over-praise, and the fuse of his crying out when he was unnecessarily or wrongly abused. (Laughter.) Perhaps it might be a satisfaction to them to feel that in those days, when he was living upon the surplus of praise which had been given to him in the past, the account upon which he was drawing was that which had been supplied, above all, by the generous sympathy and affection of the Inland Revenue Service (cheers).—The proceedings then terminated.

Last night Sir Alfred was entertained at a farewell banquet by his late colleagues at the Inland Revenue.

## THE BEININ EXPEDITION.

Naval advice received at Plymouth yesterday, from Simon's Bay, report the arrival there of the Phœbe, one of the vessels taking part in the Beinin Expedition. Landing-stores, Marmal

Tilly of the Aegean, and Petty-officer Bonny for Simon's Bay, from 100 to 120 officers and men, or about one-half the complement, were on the sick-list with malaria; and 12 stokers had to be requisitioned from the St. George to steam the vessel to the Cape.

The effect of the fever on some of the men is said to be alarming, and many of them will, it is said, be unfit for further service. On arrival at Simon's Bay the worst cases were sent to hospital, and more were being added daily. When convalescent the sick men are to be encamped on the rifle range at Red Hill, one of the most salubrious spots in Simon's Bay. At the time of the dispatch of the mail, besides the Phœbe, H.M.S. St. George, Fox, and Beacon were in port, and he died almost immediately. Verdict, death from suffocation.

## FOREIGN.

The French Chamber adjourned yesterday until May 18.—EXCHANGE.

Mr. D. Voorhees, former Democrat Senator for Indiana, died yesterday.

The London Mayor of London and family arrived in Paris yesterday morning.—DALEZIEL.

Two pit firemen at Lens were killed by a boiler explosion, one of the men being reduced to pulp.—DALEZIEL.

Yesterday afternoon the Prince of Wales started from Cannes for Paris on his return to England.—REUTER.

M. Patenôtre, French Ambassador at Washington, will shortly present a protest against the Dingley Tariff Bill.

Several bodies—supposed to be those of members of the crew of the wrecked steamer Cyanus—have been washed ashore near Brest, 7 in.—REUTER.

Yesterday, at Mentone, in the presence of Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, Mr. T. Hanbury formally handed over to the charge of the Mayor the drinking fountain presented by him to the town of Mentone and the Society for the Protection of Animals.

## INCITING TO ROB.

Charles Davis, 23, labourer, pleaded guilty at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday to inciting Walter Shury to assault and rob Geo. Wm. Barnes.

The wife of the accused is engaged as clerk by Mr. Barnes, who lives at Twickenham, and carries on business at Kingston. Davis met Shury and proposed to him that they should meet Mr. Barnes on the Saturday night at Twickenham, assault him, and then rob him. He said he generally had some £20 or £20 on him.

Shury agreed, and then told the police.

Augustus Quafe, 32, pleaded, at Middlesex Sessions, guilty to stealing a picture exhibition, under the auspices of the West Ham Corporation, was opened yesterday afternoon at the Public Hall, Canning Town, by Mr. W. C. Quilter, M.P.

Yesterday Mr. Cyrus H. Heller, B.A., president of the Metropolitan Board Teachers' Association, was presented with an illuminated address in recognition of work done by him on behalf of the teachers.

A good deal of evidence has lately been put into my hands as to the alarming decrease of birds—especially the rarer kinds—in this country, and I am asked to say a word on the matter. There are two kinds of people

## LATEST ELECTRIC FLASHES.

## HOME.

The notices for the adoption of a revised list of prices in the South Staffordshire tube trade have expired, and the employers have consented to a conference.

At Wednesbury, James Sheen was committed for trial for robbing his mother. Prisoner, who has been 12 times convicted of felony, went to his mother's house, took the goods, pledged them, and absconded.

John Kennedy was remanded at Glasgow, charged with fraudulently collecting money purporting to be for the Indian Famine Fund by stating that he was a representative of the Lord Provost.

The Liverpool coroner held an inquest on Mary Ann Korven, single. Deceased was pinning her dress when she scratched her finger. Her arm swelled, and death ensued from blood poisoning. Verdict accordingly.

The threatening strike of men on the Bury, Heywood, and Rochdale tramways has been settled. The men were conceded a working day of 12 hours, and their representatives withdrew their notices to cease work.

Lewis Bloxam was found yesterday in a dying condition in a barn at Southend, near Beckenham. Bloxam, who is a potman employed at a neighbouring public-house, had an ugly wound on his head.

The supernumerary porters employed by the L.C. and D. Rly. at Dover, who struck for better terms, have been granted an increase of 2s. a week on their wages and 2d. per hour overtime.

Over £800 has been subscribed in aid towards the local celebration of the Diamond reign. It has been proposed to erect a statue of the Queen on Front, giving children's feet, and have any surplus over to the hospitals.

SIDNEY AND WILLIAM LEWIS, giving addresses at Liverpool, were charged at Gloucester Hall with stealing 4 suits of clothes and other goods. Prisoners took lodgings, and after getting the clothes sent to their rooms decamped. 3 months for each offence.

At Sheffield, Joel Andrew, tram conductor, was sent to goal for 14 days for theft of tram fares. Evidence showed that prisoner regularly pocketed a proportion of the fares, so that no information had been received that if anyone had been charged, the charge could not be much more important than one of "drunk and disorderly." It was pointed out by the senior officer that "disorderly conduct" might cover a wide range, and that the facts given to our reporter might, after all, involve nothing worse than one of the midnight scenes only too common in the district.

Some exciting scenes were witnessed at a fire at the Imperial Hotel, Accrington. With difficulty the landlord and his wife escaped. Their daughter jumped from her bedroom window on to the pavement below, and was severely shaken.

Mary Taylor, married, 29, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a table knife at her home in Noble-st., Hendon, Middlesex. To all appearances she had stood in front of the looking-glass while committing the deed.

At Kingston-on-Thames, James Steward, 31, shipwright, no fixed abode, was sent for 3 months for burglariously entering "Haslemere," Cadogan-rd., Surbiton, and stealing a comb, value 6d., the property of Beatrice Dixon, the cook.

At Kingston-on-Thames a rag and bone man named Arthur Wright, 30, living in Hampton Wick, was sentenced to 5 weeks' imprisonment for stealing handkerchiefs, brass tape, and a quantity of fat from houses at New Malden, as well as stealing 2 letters from a letter box.

MARY WHITE, widow, Breeze Hill, Liverpool, was remanded at Tipton with obtaining by fraud a cheque for £3 from C. Ames, of Dudley Port. Prisoner advertised feeding meal for cattle, and Ames forwarded a cheque, but was unable to get his goods.—REMANDED.

William Roose, labourer, was committed for trial at Chester for wounding his wife. The woman was found screaming and bleeding profusely, and she informed the constable that her husband had split her head open with a piece of wood, from which a screw protruded.

An inquest was held at Sheffield on Thomas Adams, Argyll Highlanders, who with 5 comrades left London drunk, and with a quart of rum, a bottle of whisky, and some beer in the carriage. On arrival at Sheffield all were insensible, one man lying across Adams' chest, and he died almost immediately. Verdict, death from suffocation.

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

New York, April 10.—Wheat closed firm, to 14s. high, and corn rose 1s. in advantage on the day. Land-Cash market firm, and 2d. points up. Coffee steady with values 10 to 20 points up. Cotton quiet at 2 to 7 points less. Sugar quiet. Tin quiet. Iron easy. Copper inactive. Flour steady. At Chicago, wheat closed firm at 14s. to 14s. 1d. on 10d. gain. Corn firm at 2d. points up. Lard firm at 2d. points appreciation. Pork firm at 12 to 17d. points gain. Lard firm, 10 to 12d. points up. Bacon steady and unaltered. Hogs unchanged to 5 points down.

New York, April 10.—Call Money, United States Government Bonds, 14 per cent, 100,000, more, 10d. points up. 100d. 10c. Exchange on London, 90 days' Sight, 4.80. Cable Transfers, 4.87; Exchange on Paris, 6d. Days' Sight, 5.17; Ditto Berlin, Ditto 9c. 6d. Days' Per Cent. United States Funded Loan Registered Bonds, 12½; Western Union, 10c. 10d.; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Second Mortgage Bonds, 10c; Baltimore and Ohio, 12c; Baltimore and Ohio, 8c. Four-and-a-Half Per Cent., at Baltimore, 49c. Central, 9c. New Jersey, 7½. Ontario, 10c. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, Four per Cent. Bonds, 10c; Atchison, Topeka,

## YESTERDAY'S LAW AND POLICE.

### DIVORCE COURT.

ON WITH THE OLD LOVE.

**MORAN v. MORAN.**—Wife's petition. Ground, husband's misconduct and desertion—it was stated that the parties were married at the Hanover-reg. Registry on Dec. 23, 1883, but there were no children. After the marriage the husband, although an actor prior to the event, had given up his money, but he continually absented himself from home, and in Dec., 1884, left never to return. It appeared that afterwards respondent resumed his old profession of an actor, and had taken up with a young woman with whom prior to his marriage he had been on terms of intimacy. In the autumn of last year petitioner saw her husband in company with this young woman at Gravesend, where he was acting, and since he (respondent) had admitted that the allegations in the petition were true.—Decree nisi with costs.

A TITLED CO-RESPONDENT.

**KANOW v. KANOW AND ABDY.**—Husband's petition. Ground, wife alienated adultery with co-respondent Sir Wm. N. Auby.—Mr. Barnard, for the petitioner, said that respondent had pleaded a denial of the adultery, while Sir Wm. Auby had put numerous pieces on the record. First of all he denied the adultery; secondly, he pleaded that respondent was not the wife of petitioner at all; that the husband connived at his wife's adultery; and also desertion. With regard to the second plea of Sir Wm. Auby, if his advisers had only taken the trouble to make inquiries before it was put on the record, they would have seen that there was no foundation for that charge.—As a matter of fact, petitioner, who was a German, had married a German lady on July 23, 1880, and the marriage was dissolved by a decree of the Hamburg Court on June 14, 1883. Shortly before that Mr. Kanow came to this country and started in the leather trade business, and from that time down to the present he had lived in England, and had acquired a domicile in this country. He married respondent on Dec. 5, 1885. He was a Strand Registry Officer, and they afterwards lived in Charing Cross-road, and subsequently he bought the lease of a house in North Bank, where he remained until the railway took it for their new line. Mr. and Mrs. Kanow lived happily together for a number of years, and there was one child. In 1884

HE HEARD A RUMOUR.

In reference to his wife, and but W. Auby. He saw co-respondent, who gave him word that he would never see Mrs. Kanow again; and, after a similar assurance from her, he forgave her and again lived with her. In the spring of 1885 petitioner, who was in very bad health, went abroad. Before he left he gave her a sum of £1,000, which she put in the bank. When he returned to this country he found that she had left the house. He made full inquiries of all her relatives and friends, but could find no trace of him. At last he heard that she was in Berlin, where he went, and saw her, but she declined to return to him on account, she told him, of the wrong she had done him, referring to what had previously taken place. While he was away, in March, 1885, it appeared that Sir W. Auby was a daily visitor at his house in North Bank, that he went about with Mrs. Kanow, taking her out to dinner; that he persuaded her to leave her home, promising to allow her £100 a month, and brought to the house the tickets for the journey to Berlin; and that he saw her off by train. In looking through the house at North Bank he found a photograph of co-respondent, and a letter in his handwriting. It was dated September, 1883, and acknowledged the receipt of some photographs, stating that he was delighted with them, and that

MRS. KNOW AND THE BABY.

of Mrs. Know and the baby, and that he could enjoy looking at them. It concluded:

Fare you well, little mother. My love to you and baby—I am your own affectionate

WILLIAM.

H. B. Deane, for respondent, said he did not dispute the adultery, but he had a great deal to put to this gentleman as to other matters to show that he was not entitled to a decree.—Mr. Oscar Robert Mar Kanow, petitioner (whose evidence was interpreted corroborating the opening statement of counsel). He looked upon this country as his home. In 1884 he received some information about his wife and Sir W. Auby. He spoke to her about it, and she confessed her guilt.—Mr. J. H. Murphy, for respondent, obtained leave to postpone his cross-examination. He said that for some reason co-respondent had put a plea on the record, which would bastardise the child of the marriage.—Cross-examined by Mr. Deane: He got £2,000 from the railway company, who took his house at North Bank. He had sold the brewery business. He used to bet, principally with Germans. In the winter of 1890 and 1891 he left his wife alone in London and went to Berlin.—How have you lived with her since? No. Do you know that she had a child in September, 1891? Yes. What was your wife doing for a living in the winter of 1890-1891? She said she had sufficient money from me, and she could very well live upon that.—Answering further questions, he said he knew he was divorced from his first wife. Otherwise he could not marry again. Respondent had not threatened to take proceedings against him, nor had he gone away to avoid them. He had shipped for S. Africa, and at Southampton he wrote a letter to a friend in England telling him that before he left England "for ever," he begged of him to tell his wife not to

"STIR UP ANYTHING." adding, "I shall never see her again"; further, that after visiting Johannesburg he intended going to Australia.—In the letter you say, "I leave England for ever." How about the English domicile? I wrote that letter to see what my wife would do. Witness said that he never went to S. Africa, adding, "The voyage was too long, and I got sick of it." (Laughter.) He took a berth and bought his ticket. Before he went he sold all his furniture at the house on North Park to a Frenchman. He got off at the first place where the ship stopped. His wife knew he was going abroad from some of her friends. He left the vessel because he was so sea sick. (Laughter.) He did not know whether he was the father of the child born in Sept., 1891; he could not say. He had sworn that there was one child of the marriage born in Sept., 1891. The child had been baptised, and lived in his name.—Adjoined.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

THE NEW TRAVELLERS' CLUB.

Justice Stirling had before him the case of Bush v. The New Travellers' Club. This was a debenture holder's action, and the plaintiff held debentures in the company, one of the conditions of which was that the principal money, thereby secured should become payable by the defendants, who made default. The January interest (counsel for the plaintiff stated) had not yet been paid. On March 15 his lordship appointed Mr. Ward as receiver on behalf of the debenture holders. The minutes submitted now asked for the order

hasty declaration by the court that a trust deed should be executed and the usual accounts filed.—Counsel on behalf of the company having assented, his lordship made the order asked for.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

COUNTY COUNCIL AND STRAM.

**MORAN v. MORAN.**—Wife's petition. Ground, husband's misconduct and desertion—it was stated that the parties were married at the Hanover-reg. Registry on Dec. 23, 1883, but there were no children. After the marriage the husband, although an actor prior to the event, had given up his wife's money, but he continually absented himself from home, and in Dec., 1884, left never to return. It appeared that afterwards respondent resumed his old profession of an actor, and had taken up with a young woman with whom prior to his marriage he had been on terms of intimacy. In the autumn of last year petitioner saw her husband in company with this young woman at Gravesend, where he was acting, and since he (respondent) had admitted that the allegations in the petition were true.—Decree nisi with costs.

A TITLED CO-RESPONDENT.

**KANOW v. KANOW AND ABDY.**—Husband's petition. Ground, wife alienated adultery with co-respondent Sir Wm. N. Auby.—Mr. Barnard, for the petitioner, said that respondent had pleaded a denial of the adultery, while Sir Wm. Auby had put numerous pieces on the record. First of all he denied the adultery; secondly, he pleaded that respondent was not the wife of petitioner at all; that the husband connived at his wife's adultery; and also desertion. With regard to the second plea of Sir Wm. Auby, if his advisers had only taken the trouble to make inquiries before it was put on the record, they would have seen that there was no foundation for that charge.—As a matter of fact, petitioner, who was a German, had married a German lady on July 23, 1880, and the marriage was dissolved by a decree of the Hamburg Court on June 14, 1883. Shortly before that Mr. Kanow came to this country and started in the leather trade business, and from that time down to the present he had lived in England, and had acquired a domicile in this country. He married respondent on Dec. 5, 1885. He was a Strand Registry Officer, and they afterwards lived in Charing Cross-road, and subsequently he bought the lease of a house in North Bank, where he remained until the railway took it for their new line. Mr. and Mrs. Kanow lived happily together for a number of years, and there was one child. In 1884

HE HEARD A RUMOUR.

In reference to his wife, and but W. Auby. He saw co-respondent, who gave him word that he would never see Mrs. Kanow again; and, after a similar assurance from her, he forgave her and again lived with her. In the spring of 1885 petitioner, who was in very bad health, went abroad. Before he left he gave her a sum of £1,000, which she put in the bank. When he returned to this country he found that she had left the house. He made full inquiries of all her relatives and friends, but could find no trace of him. At last he heard that she was in Berlin, where he went, and saw her, but she declined to return to him on account, she told him, of the wrong she had done him, referring to what had previously taken place. While he was away, in March, 1885, it appeared that Sir W. Auby was a daily visitor at his house in North Bank, that he went about with Mrs. Kanow, taking her out to dinner; that he persuaded her to leave her home, promising to allow her £100 a month, and brought to the house the tickets for the journey to Berlin; and that he saw her off by train. In looking through the house at North Bank he found a photograph of co-respondent, and a letter in his handwriting. It was dated September, 1883, and acknowledged the receipt of some photographs, stating that he was delighted with them, and that

MRS. KNOW AND THE BABY.

of Mrs. Know and the baby, and that he could enjoy looking at them. It concluded:

Fare you well, little mother. My love to you and baby—I am your own affectionate

WILLIAM.

H. B. Deane, for respondent, said he did not dispute the adultery, but he had a great deal to put to this gentleman as to other matters to show that he was not entitled to a decree.—Mr. Oscar Robert Mar Kanow, petitioner (whose evidence was interpreted corroborating the opening statement of counsel). He looked upon this country as his home. In 1884 he received some information about his wife and Sir W. Auby. He spoke to her about it, and she confessed her guilt.—Mr. J. H. Murphy, for respondent, obtained leave to postpone his cross-examination. He said that for some reason co-respondent had put a plea on the record, which would bastardise the child of the marriage.—Cross-examined by Mr. Deane: He got £2,000 from the railway company, who took his house at North Bank. He had sold the brewery business. He used to bet, principally with Germans. In the winter of 1890 and 1891 he left his wife alone in London and went to Berlin.—How have you lived with her since? No. Do you know that she had a child in September, 1891? Yes. What was your wife doing for a living in the winter of 1890-1891? She said she had sufficient money from me, and she could very well live upon that.—Answering further questions, he said he knew he was divorced from his first wife. Otherwise he could not marry again. Respondent had not threatened to take proceedings against him, nor had he gone away to avoid them. He had shipped for S. Africa, and at Southampton he wrote a letter to a friend in England telling him that before he left England "for ever," he begged of him to tell his wife not to

"STIR UP ANYTHING."

adding, "I shall never see her again"; further, that after visiting Johannesburg he intended going to Australia.—In the letter you say, "I leave England for ever." How about the English domicile? I wrote that letter to see what my wife would do. Witness said that he never went to S. Africa, adding, "The voyage was too long, and I got sick of it." (Laughter.) He took a berth and bought his ticket. Before he went he sold all his furniture at the house on North Park to a Frenchman. He got off at the first place where the ship stopped. His wife knew he was going abroad from some of her friends. He left the vessel because he was so sea sick. (Laughter.) He did not know whether he was the father of the child born in Sept., 1891; he could not say. He had sworn that there was one child of the marriage born in Sept., 1891. The child had been baptised, and lived in his name.—Adjoined.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

THE NEW TRAVELLERS' CLUB.

Justice Stirling had before him the case of Bush v. The New Travellers' Club. This was a debenture holder's action, and the plaintiff held debentures in the company, one of the conditions of which was that the principal money, thereby secured should become payable by the defendants, who made default. The January interest (counsel for the plaintiff stated) had not yet been paid. On March 15 his lordship appointed Mr. Ward as receiver on behalf of the debenture holders. The minutes submitted now asked for the order

told him it was not yet sufficiently cooked. He used foul language, talked about "finishing" her, and then rushed at her with a knife in his hand. He also seized her by the throat and thrust her down between the window and the party. She struggled with him, and got partly out of the window. He, however, pulled her back and shut the window, and round prisoner's sale that day he received over £100. A warrant was obtained, but prisoner escaped untried until on Friday Det.-Supt. Kurt, G Div., ascertained that he was employed at a lager in London-nd. Inquiry there it was said prisoner was out, and after waiting till nearly midnight and not seeing him return, the officer again applied, stating that he was a police-officer, and held a warrant for the man's arrest. After that he could, he said, get no answer to his knocking, and nobody would open the door. He, however, got access to the back of the premises from an adjoining yard, and found prisoner hiding among some flower beds.—14 days.

THAMES.

SUPPOSED LUNATIC.

**MORAN v. MORAN.**—Wife's petition. Justice Granham and Wright had before them the names of an arbitration between the London County Council and the London Tramways Co., Ltd. In this case F. Bramwell had made his award. The Tramways Co. applied that that award should be remitted back to the arbitrator in the form of a special case raising the question whether the arbitrator, in arriving at the amount to be paid by the London County Council for the portion of the line which they desired to take over, should take into consideration existing profits. The arbitrator said that this point had already been decided by the House of Lords, and the application would therefore be dismissed with costs.

UNPUBLISHED PATENT ACTION.

Justice Wills delivered judgment in the case of Hoosham v. Johnson, which was an action brought by Mr. G. Hoosham, electrical engineer, against Messrs. Johnson and Phillips, also electrical engineers, for infringement of the letters patent granted to plaintiff for inventions and improvements in electric light meters.—Defendants alleged that there was nothing in the combination that was new, and that the invention had been anticipated by the Patent Office. Ayrton and Perry Meter in 1882. His lordship in giving judgment for plaintiff said that it was so well known in that that intelligent patented could be ignorant of it in order to give a right to a monopoly, but must descend to practical details, so that the rest of the world might without further experiments be able to make the article. That condition Messrs. Ayrton and Perry did not fulfil, and they could not complain that another should arrive at the same door as they had, and should then have gone further and found the key to open it, and take possession of the room, which they had not done. His lordship ordered the delivery up of the infringed articles. He certified that the letters patent in the particular of the invention, except those relating to the pole pieces, had been proved.—Costs to be taxed on the higher court side. Stay of execution was granted with the view to an appeal.

WEST LONDON.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

**JOHNSON v. JOHNSON.**—John Battin, carman, Elstree-st. Hammersmith, was charged with breaking into the saccharine works, Fulham Palace-nd, and stealing 14 cwt. of sugar. He was further charged with attempting to commit suicide. Prisoner had 3 incised wounds in the throat, and they had been dressed by the divisional surgeon.—P.C. 376 T. on Friday night he was called to the works, where he found accused detained. A clasp-knife was handed to him, and it was stated that prisoner had cut his throat with it. Accused said, "I may as well be dead as alive."—Mr. Rose: Was he bleeding?—Constable: Yes, sir. A pane of glass was broken in the workshop, and a quantity of lead lying outside. I took him to the station. I asked him where he was going to sell to-night in the New Kent-nd. He said, "It is my business, at 2 or 3 places, and I shall not tell you."—Edward Easton, watchman, said prisoner was not employed by the company, but he came on Friday night with some empty barrels. He took the horse out of the shafts, but as he appeared a long time witness looked round, and saw him getting out of the window which was broken. Accused said he did not know, as he had been drinking. The lead was lying outside, and witness asked him what he meant by it. He said it was there when he got in. Witness replied that it was not, and called the foreman, who sent him for a constable.—Prisoner told the magistrate that he had been in the service of his employer nearly 5 years, and this was his first offence.—Remanded.

LAMBETH.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

William Burgess, 36, labourer, and George William Hull, 27, telegraph wire fixer, were charged with being drunk and disorderly. Hull was further charged with attempting to commit suicide. Prisoner had a cut in his head, suffering from influenza.—A constable said that the doctor had stated that he had been treated for concussion of the brain, and his head was still bandaged.—P.C. 376 T. on Friday night he was called to the works, where he found accused detained. A clasp-knife was handed to him, and it was stated that prisoner had cut his throat with it. Accused said, "I may as well be dead as alive."—Mr. Rose: Was he bleeding?—Constable: Yes, sir. A pane of glass was broken in the workshop, and a quantity of lead lying outside. I took him to the station. I asked him where he was going to sell to-night in the New Kent-nd. He said, "It is my business, at 2 or 3 places, and I shall not tell you."—Edward Easton, watchman, said prisoner was not employed by the company, but he came on Friday night with some empty barrels. He took the horse out of the shafts, but as he appeared a long time witness looked round, and saw him getting out of the window which was broken. Accused said he did not know, as he had been drinking. The lead was lying outside, and witness asked him what he meant by it. He said it was there when he got in. Witness replied that it was not, and called the foreman, who sent him for a constable.—Prisoner told the magistrate that he had been in the service of his employer nearly 5 years, and this was his first offence.—Remanded.

Highgate.

WRECKING PROPERTY.

William Burgess, 36, labourer, no home, was charged with stealing from The Rylands, Colney Hatch-nd, New Southgate, 4 quarters of beef, intended for the food of man, but unfit for such purpose.—On 2 Oct., 1896, he was arrested at the Sanitary-inspectors' office, and was remanded for trial. Billings saw the meat at prisoner's residence, which was seized, and condemned as unsound and unfit for human consumption. Some considerable time elapsed before Link was summoned, but on coming before the magistrate, Mr. Bros., he was remanded for trial. The defence was that Link, according to the admission on the part of the prosecutor, had never seen the meat condemned, and that he had taken every reasonable precaution by instructing his servants not to sell any meat until it had been inspected by the sanitary authority.—The jury found accused guilty.—He had previously been fined 20s. for a similar offence.—Remanded.

Clerkenwell.

ALICE BRINE'S GRIEVANCE.

**ALICE BRINE v. ALICE BRINE.**—Alice Brine, 32, married, of Great Cambridge-st. Hammersmith, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in North-st., Islington.—Prisoner's husband said he could not live with his wife any longer. She was nearly always the worse for drink, and pawned everything she could get hold of. His life had become burlesque, and he begged the magistrate to grant a separation order. He knew that wives got separation orders when their husbands drank and made their lives wretched, and he supposed he could obtain one?—Mr. Horace Smith: No, that is one of the numerous anomalies in our law. A wife can get a separation from her husband very little readily, but a husband can get one easily. Witness said he ought to have compensation for returning him to his wife.—Prisoner replied, "That is none of your business. I may give you £1, or perhaps £2, but I can't afford to give you anything."—Mr. Denman was sorry to hear that he could feel no doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. If he were the manager of one of these establishments he would make it a fully and well understood rule that all employees, whilst serving in the bar should not carry any money of their own about them. Prisoner was very young, and had a good character, and under the circumstances he did not feel him self called upon to sentence him without giving him an opportunity of turning over a new leaf. The prisoner would have to find a surety in £5 for 3 months.

Southwark.

THE JUBILEE PROCESSION.

A widow, 68, named Henry, applied to Mr. Bros. for advice with regard to a notice to quit. She stated that she and her daughter had for 5 years occupied a second floor front room in a house in Westminster Bridge-road. On March 30 the landlady told her that they had lost the whole of the front of the house for the Jubilee, and that she must exchange her front room for a back one, occupied by an old man who was to be got rid of. She objected to remove into the old man's room, which had not been cleaned for 4 years, and moreover she thought he ought to have compensation if the landlady was going to make a lot of money out of her room. The landlady replied, "That is none of your business. I may give you £1, or perhaps £2, but I can't afford to give you anything."—Mr. Denman was sorry to hear that he could feel no doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. If he were the manager of one of these establishments he would make it a fully and well understood rule that all employees, whilst serving in the bar should not carry any money of their own about them. Witness said he ought to have compensation for returning him to his wife.—Prisoner replied, "That is none of your business. I may give you £1, or perhaps £2, but I can't afford to give you anything."—Mr. Denman was sorry to hear that he could feel no doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. If he were the manager of one of these establishments he would make it a fully and well understood rule that all employees, whilst serving in the bar should not carry any money of their own about them. Witness said he ought to have compensation for returning him to his wife.—Prisoner replied, "That is none of your business. I may give you £1, or perhaps £2, but I can't afford to give you anything."—Mr. Denman was sorry to hear that he could feel no doubt as to the prisoner's guilt. If he were the manager of one of these establishments he would make it a fully and well understood rule that all employees, whilst serving in the bar should not carry any money of their own about them. Witness said he ought to have compensation for returning him to his wife.—

**THE JAMESON RAID.**

**EXPLANATIONS BY DR. JAMESON AND SIR J. WILLOUGHBY.**—The S. African Committee sat again this week. Mr. C. E. Welby, of the War Office, produced a letter, addressed by Sir J. Willoughby to Sir Buller from Holloway Prison, stating that the writer took part in the preparation of the military expedition and went into the Transvaal in ignorance of orders received from the administrator of Matabeleland, and in the honest and bona-fide belief that the steps were taken with the knowledge and assent of the Imperial authorities. He was informed by Dr. Jameson that this was a fact, and it was in these circumstances and on this information that he took in the other officers with him. A reply to this letter from the War Office authorities was also read, in which it was pointed out that Sir J. Willoughby "allowed himself and others to be led into a serious offence by most erroneous information as to the attitude of the Imperial authorities." Sir J. Willoughby was then recalled and questioned by Sir W. Harcourt as to what the "HONOURABLE AND COURTEOUS" speech in his letter was founded on, and who were the Imperial authorities with whom he had knowledge and assent he supposed the raid to have been undertaken. With persistently declined to answer further than that he had derived his information from Dr. Jameson in private conversation, to which he would not refer. The room was cleared, and the committee conferred for nearly an hour. On its resuming, the chairman said the committee were unanimously of opinion that Sir John must answer the question, and it was pointed out to him that his statement that he had derived his information from Dr. Jameson was inconsistent with Dr. Jameson's own evidence. Sir John said he depended on public grounds to answer the questions, and was quite prepared to take the consequences. After the chairman had repeatedly pressed him, without avail, the committee adjourned till Friday, and it was intimated that Dr. Jameson would then be recalled.

**DR. JAMESON EXCUSED.**—Sir J. Willoughby's letter to the War Office authorities, which was written, after consultation with witness and with Sir John's legal adviser, in the hope of preventing the junior officers who were with him in the raid from losing their commissions, as he (Sir John) had guaranteed their commissions. Witness, though he sanctioned the letter, did not have an opportunity of reading it, and did not agree with its phraseology. When he first heard that the words "Imperial authorities" had been used he objected, but the letter had been sent in, and it was too late to recall it. The Imperial authorities that witness had in his mind in his conversations with Sir John were those at the Cape; he knew nothing about the authorities over here. He INDIGNANTLY DENIED that he had ever said to his officers or to anyone that he had her Majesty's Government at his back, and it would have been absolutely untrue if he had done so. The expression in Sir J. Willoughby's letter that he "was informed by Dr. Jameson that it was a fact that the expedition was undertaken with the knowledge and assent of the Imperial authorities" went a great deal further than was warranted by anything he had ever said or intended to imply. In reply to Sir W. Harcourt, the witness said he was aware that Sir J. Willoughby had guaranteed the other officers their commissions, and if he had been asked to sanction the guarantee he would have done so. He had no communication with anybody in England during his preparations for the raid. Witness was further questioned by Mr. Ellis, Sir J. Willoughby was next recalled. It is said that he had gathered, rightly or wrongly, from his conversations with Dr. Jameson that if they succeeded in getting into Pretoria the High Commissioner would do the rest. He never had any doubt about their success, and he did guarantee certain officers who consulted him that they would not lose their commissions. The witness explained the writing of his letter to the War Office authorities in the same way as Dr. Jameson had done. In reply to Mr. Buxton, he said he did imagine that the Imperial authorities would not object, provided the raid were successful. Capt. Huxley, one of the messengers sent out from Johannesburg before the raid to warn Dr. Jameson that he must postpone his movement, and Dr. Wolf, a member of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, also gave evidence, and the committee then adjourned till April 9, when Dr. Rutherford Harris will be the first witness examined.

**LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.**—At the usual weekly meeting it was agreed that consideration of the report of the special committee on the Works Department should be adjourned until after the Easter recess. The consideration of the draft agreement for the purchase and sale of the N. Metropolitan and London street Tramways Co.'s lines and depots was resumed, and after certain amendments imposing conditions as to hours and rates of pay had been rejected the agreement was approved. An expenditure of £2,500 was authorised in connection with the opening of the Blackwall Tunnel by the Prince of Wales in May.

**SCENES AT SPRING GARDENS.**—There was an exciting scene at Spring-gardens outside the L.C.C. A man, said to be a discharged employee of the Council, faced himself on the steps and endeavoured to attract the attention of some members as they came in. Finding he was not successful in getting any of these listen to his grievances, the man came violent, and raised his voice denouncing certain members as "frauds" and "impostors." He then withdrew a step into the Park, and called out: "The man I meant this for is not here, I may as well let it off, to show him that I intend doing," fired a pistol into the air, and immediately turned round and ran. The man was followed by a large crowd of persons, on whom he twice fired as if to fire, but he effected his escape up the steps of the Duke of York's Column.

A sacred concert was given in the Lansbury Hall in aid of the fund for restoration of St. George's Church, Islington. The excellent programme included 3 songs by Miss Matrice McEntire, a pupil of Sims Reeves and Mr. Santley, which were well rendered and received. PAPER PATENTS OF FASHIONABLE BLEEKS GIVEN AWAY WITH THE NEW NUMBER.—The new number, also containing the Highgate Story, The Practical Articles Corresponding, Home University, Military Health, etc., is a real companion for wives and children. Price 2d. by post 3d.—*—Gardiners, Lansbury Street, London.*—(Advt.)

**IN THE DIVORCE COURT.**

**THEATRICAL SUIT.**—Smith v. SMITH.—Wife's petition. Ground, husband's cruelty and adultery. The parties belong to the theatrical profession, their acting names being Mr. and Mrs. Carter. Petitioner was in new leases of Theatre Royal, Kidderminster. There was no defence. Mr. Wellock, for petitioner, said the marriage took place on Dec. 14, 1892, at the Registry Office, Liverpool, the parties were married until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—Court of the suit, but that could not be done, as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

as it would be necessary to file it to prove the identification.—Col. Frederick A. Wellock said he was petitioner. His wife, respondent, had been ordered by her medical attendant to leave town, petitioner remained until respondent returned to England from Australia, and then he placed the parties in the hands of Sir G. Lewis. He (Mr. Deane) should have wished to have kept the husband's professional name.—MRS. KATE VAUGHAN.—

out of the suit, but that could not be done,

## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The deaths registered last week in 23 great towns of England and Wales corresponded to an annual rate of 18.3 per 1,000 of their aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,932,324 persons in the middle of the year.

In London 2,333 births, and 1,505 deaths were last week registered.

Allowing for increase of population, the births were 214, and the deaths 245 below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last 10 years.

The annual death-rate per 1,000 from all causes, which had been 18.4, 17.9, and 17.9 in the preceding 3 weeks, fell again to 17.6 last week.

During the 4 weeks ending on the 3rd inst., the death-rate averaged 18.0 per 1,000, being 3.9 per 1,000 below the mean rate in the corresponding periods of the 10 years 1887-90.

The deaths attributed to influenza last week numbered 28, having been 19, 24, and 33 in the preceding 3 weeks.

Different forms of violence caused 62 deaths, concerning all but one of which inquests were held.

In Greater London 3,419 births and 1,977 deaths were registered last week, corresponding to annual rates of 28.3 and 15.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Dimity was invented at Damietta, an Egyptian city which gave its name to the goods.

The "candles" of the Romans consisted of a string made of rags, and a small vessel of rancid fat.

Owing to lack of funds the St. Stephen's Boys' School at Worsley-std., Hampstead, has been closed by the managers.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gammell, of Providence, Rhode Island, has died at the Lord Warden Hotel, Dover, as the result of a rough Channel voyage.

At Auchenfrean, Kirkcudbrightshire, George Ross, gamekeeper, accidentally shot his son dead while shooting rabbits. The boy was 13.

London devotees every year 400,000 oxen, 1,800,000 sheep, 500,000 calves, 700,000 hogs, fowls innumerable, and 900,000 gallons of milk.

In the wine districts of France, Spain, and Italy grapes are still trodden with the bare feet, under the idea that the wine is better.

Oscar Wilde has written his biography, and it will be published at the close of the year. The "Bookman" is the authority for this statement.

The body of James Harvey has been recovered from the River Welland at Fosdyke Bridge. He had been missing since last week, when he attended a wedding gathering.

Mr. S. Gatti has refused more than one offer for the Vaudeville Theatre. He intends to run the house himself.

At the close of the career of "A Night Out" he proposed to produce a play entitled "Never Again."

Since 1889 up to the present time the population in the casual wards in London has grown from 34,000 to 128,000, and this in addition to the enormous growth in the number sleeping in "shelters."

A scientific society has been started in London for the study of the X rays. All interested in the physical, as well as scientific, aspects of the new photography will be admitted to membership.

The pleasure boats belonging to the new Thames Steamboat Co. have commenced running on the river between London Bridge and Chelsea, the trial trips having been made in following the boat race.

A pie served to Charles II. was made of sparrow, potatoes, onions, lettuce, chestnuts, oysters, citron, artichokes, eggs, lemons, barberries, pepper, nutmeg, cloves, mace, currants, sugar, and wine.

At present there is only one doorway giving access to the Terrace from the House of Commons. When 5 o'clock tea is in full swing the entrance is often inconveniently crowded. It is proposed to make a fresh doorway.

The house of a man named McCullagh, a gatekeeper on the Hope Estate, in the barony of Upper Strabane, was fired into. McCullagh was asleep at the time, and some of the pellets were found in the woodwork at the head of his bed.

The Rev. J. H. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, and Rector to the Queen, and his churchwardens have resolved, in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, to raise a fund of £300 to erect a chancel-screen in Windsor Parish Church.

An inquest was held at Tottenham on Ernest Thomas Wooldridge, 5, son of a railway carriage cleaner. Whilst his mother was out of the house deceased set his nightgown alight by playing with the fire, and was so terribly burnt that he died in a few minutes. Accidental death.

Annie Hunt, a young servant, was charged before the Bedford magistrates with stealing a purse containing £15 from her employer, an old lady aged 80. Prisoner bought a bicycle with the money. It was her first offence, and the bench dealt with her under the First Offenders' Act.

The Drapers' Company have again voted £1,000 to be expended in 100 scholarships at the East London Technical College Day School, which offers advantages training to lads intending to be engineers and chemists. The laboratories are new and have lately been equipped in the most approved manner.

The child of a Chiswick resident named Davis has met with an extraordinary death through swallowing an egg shell. Tracheotomy was performed, but with non-success. Medical testimony showed that death was due to asphyxia from bronchial pneumonia, set up by a foreign body in the windpipe.

Dr. W. G. Willoughby, the medical officer of health for Eastbourne, reports that the death-rate was only 10.4 per 1,000 last year, a rate for England and Wales as a whole of 17.1, and for the 100 large towns of 18 per 1,000. It is said that this low death-rate for Eastbourne is not exceptional, for in 1890 it was exactly the same.

Taking the area of the borough and the population, there are on the average only 8 persons to the acre. During the last 5 years the average was 1,791 houses of residence, against 1,120 at Westminster.

During the last month 50 certificates of naturalisation were granted to aliens by the Home Secretary under the provisions of the Naturalisation Act, 1870. Of these aliens 26 are described as coming from Russia, 13 from Germany, 3 from Belgium, 2 each from Greece and Holland, and 1 each from

Austria-Hungary, France, Portugal, and America.

The gross receipts of "Aladdin" at Drury Lane this year were £55,000.

The King of Siam has started from Bangkok for Europe.

Sudden love takes the longest time to be cured.

The Kent coalfields syndicate have commenced an experimental shaft at Penshurst, near Tunbridge Wells.

Black walnut is less than half the weight of a corresponding quantity of ebony.

Bankers, speculators, and capitalists are most frequently the victims of diabetes.

Count Badini's Austrian Cabinet will retain office, the Emperor having refused to accept its resignation.

Oliver Goldsmith had strongly marked Celtic features and a lively blue eye that was always merry.

Since the census taken in Egypt in 1882, the population of the country has increased 30 per cent.

An explosion occurred at a fireworks factory on the south bank of the Tagus opposite Lisbon. Twenty persons were killed and many injured.

An outbreak of fire occurred on an electric tramway car in Paris, caused by the fusion of a wire.

The passenger jumped precipitately.

Mr. T. B. Genlou, secretary of the G.E. Rly. Co., has just died at his residence at Stoke Newington. He was 60 years of age.

The Viscomte de la Gueriniere has been arrested at Nice for alleged robbery on the trains between Nice and Monte Carlo.

A dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant to celebrate the anniversary of the Great Independence Day.

Mr. Carr, chief engineer of the London Docks, has died at Bournemouth, whither he had gone in search of rest.

An Englishman in Cuba, Mr. F. Lamont, has been liberated from prison, and expelled from the island by the Spanish authorities.

The Lord Chancellor has accepted an invitation to be present at the speech day of the Leys School, Cambridge, on June 2.

On the arrival of expected reinforcements at Mozambique, Portugal will send expeditions into the interior to extend its sphere of control.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has arranged to deliver the log of the Mayflower to Mr. Bayard, who will present it to the Governor of Massachusetts.

The Lighting Committee of the Liverpool City Council have decided on the extension of electric lighting at a cost of £22,000.

The report of the medical officer of health for Folkestone shows the death rate for the permanent population during 1896 to be as low as 12 per 1,000.

The wooden harmonicon is one of the most ancient instruments. It is at present found in a very primitive form all over Africa and in many parts of Asia and Oceania.

James Burton, the tallest man in Kentucky, is dead, at Richmond. Local undertakers could not furnish a casket long enough, and one had to be made by special order in Louisville.

The proposal was seriously made in South Africa to make Cecil Rhodes the namesake for every baby born there during the great man's period of trial before the Parliamentary Committee.

The resurrection plant, a native of South Africa, becomes dry and apparently lifeless during drought, but opens its leaves and assumes all the appearance of life when rain falls.

The albatross has been known to follow a ship for 2 months without ever alighting, to sleep in the water or take a moment's rest. It is believed to sleep on the wing.

Mr. Amborn, who died at Peabody, left instructions for an unostentatious funeral and a very humble monument with a simple inscription, "Amborn—A. Mdead."

President McKinley is reported to intend sending an envoy to Hawaii to prepare a report concerning the annexation of the islands by the United States.

It is proposed to make a fresh doorway.

The house of a man named McCullagh, a gatekeeper on the Hope Estate, in the barony of Upper Strabane, was fired into. McCullagh was asleep at the time, and some of the pellets were found in the woodwork at the head of his bed.

The Rev. J. H. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, and Rector to the Queen, and his churchwardens have resolved, in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, to raise a fund of £300 to erect a chancel-screen in Windsor Parish Church.

An inquest was held at Tottenham on Ernest Thomas Wooldridge, 5, son of a railway carriage cleaner. Whilst his mother was out of the house deceased set his nightgown alight by playing with the fire, and was so terribly burnt that he died in a few minutes. Accidental death.

Annie Hunt, a young servant, was charged before the Bedford magistrates with stealing a purse containing £15 from her employer, an old lady aged 80. Prisoner bought a bicycle with the money. It was her first offence, and the bench dealt with her under the First Offenders' Act.

The Drapers' Company have again voted £1,000 to be expended in 100 scholarships at the East London Technical College Day School, which offers advantages training to lads intending to be engineers and chemists. The laboratories are new and have lately been equipped in the most approved manner.

The child of a Chiswick resident named Davis has met with an extraordinary death through swallowing an egg shell. Tracheotomy was performed, but with non-success. Medical testimony showed that death was due to asphyxia from bronchial pneumonia, set up by a foreign body in the windpipe.

Dr. W. G. Willoughby, the medical officer of health for Eastbourne, reports that the death-rate was only 10.4 per 1,000 last year, a rate for England and Wales as a whole of 17.1, and for the 100 large towns of 18 per 1,000. It is said that this low death-rate for Eastbourne is not exceptional, for in 1890 it was exactly the same.

Taking the area of the borough and the population, there are on the average only 8 persons to the acre. During the last 5 years the average was 1,791 houses of residence, against 1,120 at Westminster.

During the last month 50 certificates of naturalisation were granted to aliens by the Home Secretary under the provisions of the Naturalisation Act, 1870. Of these aliens 26 are described as coming from Russia, 13 from Germany, 3 from Belgium, 2 each from Greece and Holland, and 1 each from

Austria-Hungary, Portugal, and America.

The gross receipts of "Aladdin" at Drury Lane this year were £55,000.

The King of Siam has started from Bangkok for Europe.

Sudden love takes the longest time to be cured.

The Kent coalfields syndicate have commenced an experimental shaft at Penshurst, near Tunbridge Wells.

Black walnut is less than half the weight of a corresponding quantity of ebony.

Bankers, speculators, and capitalists are most frequently the victims of diabetes.

Count Badini's Austrian Cabinet will retain office, the Emperor having refused to accept its resignation.

Oliver Goldsmith had strongly marked Celtic features and a lively blue eye that was always merry.

Since the census taken in Egypt in 1882, the population of the country has increased 30 per cent.

An explosion occurred at a fireworks factory on the south bank of the Tagus opposite Lisbon. Twenty persons were killed and many injured.

An outbreak of fire occurred on an electric tramway car in Paris, caused by the fusion of a wire.

The passenger jumped precipitately.

Mr. T. B. Genlou, secretary of the G.E. Rly. Co., has just died at his residence at Stoke Newington. He was 60 years of age.

The Viscomte de la Gueriniere has been arrested at Nice for alleged robbery on the trains between Nice and Monte Carlo.

A dinner was held at the Holborn Restaurant to celebrate the anniversary of the Great Independence Day.

Mr. Carr, chief engineer of the London Docks, has died at Bournemouth, whither he had gone in search of rest.

An Englishman in Cuba, Mr. F. Lamont, has been liberated from prison, and expelled from the island by the Spanish authorities.

The Lord Chancellor has accepted an invitation to be present at the speech day of the Leys School, Cambridge, on June 2.

On the arrival of expected reinforcements at Mozambique, Portugal will send expeditions into the interior to extend its sphere of control.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has arranged to deliver the log of the Mayflower to Mr. Bayard, who will present it to the Governor of Massachusetts.

The Lighting Committee of the Liverpool City Council have decided on the extension of electric lighting at a cost of £22,000.

The report of the medical officer of health for Folkestone shows the death rate for the permanent population during 1896 to be as low as 12 per 1,000.

The wooden harmonicon is one of the most ancient instruments. It is at present found in a very primitive form all over Africa and in many parts of Asia and Oceania.

James Burton, the tallest man in Kentucky, is dead, at Richmond. Local undertakers could not furnish a casket long enough, and one had to be made by special order in Louisville.

The proposal was seriously made in South Africa to make Cecil Rhodes the namesake for every baby born there during the great man's period of trial before the Parliamentary Committee.

The resurrection plant, a native of South Africa, becomes dry and apparently lifeless during drought, but opens its leaves and assumes all the appearance of life when rain falls.

The albatross has been known to follow a ship for 2 months without ever alighting, to sleep in the water or take a moment's rest. It is believed to sleep on the wing.

Mr. Amborn, who died at Peabody, left instructions for an unostentatious funeral and a very humble monument with a simple inscription, "Amborn—A. Mdead."

President McKinley is reported to intend sending an envoy to Hawaii to prepare a report concerning the annexation of the islands by the United States.

It is proposed to make a fresh doorway.

The house of a man named McCullagh, a gatekeeper on the Hope Estate, in the barony of Upper Strabane, was fired into. McCullagh was asleep at the time, and some of the pellets were found in the woodwork at the head of his bed.

The Rev. J. H. Ellison, Vicar of Windsor, and Rector to the Queen, and his churchwardens have resolved, in commemoration of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, to raise a fund of £300 to erect a chancel-screen in Windsor Parish Church.

An inquest was held at Tottenham on Ernest Thomas Wooldridge, 5, son of a railway carriage cleaner. Whilst his mother was out of the house deceased set his nightgown alight by playing with the fire, and was so terribly burnt that he died in a few minutes. Accidental death.

Annie Hunt, a young servant, was charged before the Bedford magistrates with stealing a purse containing £15 from her employer, an old lady aged 80. Prisoner bought a bicycle with the money. It was her first offence, and the bench dealt with her under the First Offenders' Act.

The Drapers' Company have again voted £1,000 to be expended in 100 scholarships at the East London Technical College Day School, which offers advantages training to lads intending to be engineers and chemists. The laboratories are new and have lately been equipped in the most approved manner.

The child of a Chiswick resident named Davis has met with an extraordinary death through swallowing an egg shell. Tracheotomy was performed, but with non-success. Medical testimony showed that death was due to asphyxia from bronchial pneumonia, set up by a foreign body in the windpipe.

Dr. W. G. Willoughby, the medical officer of health for Eastbourne, reports that the death-rate was only 10.4 per 1,000 last year, a rate for England and Wales as a whole of 17.1, and for the 100 large towns of 18 per 1,000. It is said



**DIRECTOR, BENT TO PRISON.**  
At the Old Bailey, Percival William Tibbs, late director of the Auriferous Proprietary Co., Ltd., who was convicted of fraudulently misappropriating to his own use £1,000, property of the company, was brought up for sentence.—Justice Bruce said it was a painful duty to pass sentence on a man of prisoner's position. Such cases called for severe punishment, but there were mitigating circumstances. He sentenced prisoner to 8 months' hard labour.

**LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.**  
At the usual weekly meeting a letter was read from the Queen's Private Secretary, intimating that the Duke of Connaught would represent the Queen at the display of drill in the Albert Hall on July 6 for the date. A report by the General Purposes Committee, declining to make any recommendation on an application for an increase of salary by Prof. G. H. Smith, medical officer of the Board, was, after discussion, approved by 26 to 15 votes. After transacting other business the Board adjourned till May 6.

#### SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NOTICE.**—The first 3 lines, average 10 words, each line after words, 10 words, per line, 10/- per line after 1st. SITUATIONS WANTED, 3 lines or under, 2d. TRADES, to be Let or Sold, Articles for Sale, &c., 3 lines or under, 3d. per line after 1st. PUBLIC, Matrimonial, Legal Notices, &c., 3 lines or under, 4d. per line after 1st. MEDICAL and MINISTERIAL, 3 lines or under, 5d.

\* \* \* Above rates apply to Advertisements classed, as in the Ordinary Position. Complete rates and application. All communications relating to Advertisements must be addressed to THE MANAGER.

**"THE PEOPLE" ADVERTISEMENT OFFICE,**  
ARUNDEL-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

#### PERSONAL.

T. WILLIAMS,  
PRIVATE INQUIRY AGENT.—Information Bureau, 26, St. John's Street, Southwark.

GEORGE MOTTLEY  
L<sup>l</sup> REQUESTED to write to his mother on the 1<sup>st</sup> instant. Good bye.

HENRY WELLER,  
FORMERLY of Alcester, Warwickshire, after-  
wards of Finsbury, Clerkenwell, please communicate  
via Mr. DONALDSON, Soldier, 37, Bedford-row, W.C.

FYSH and DAVIS.  
A small office of Messrs. Fysh and Davis  
are now occupying premises, with a view to  
move their present address. Their new address  
is at the Laurence, 14, Arundel-street, Strand.

MARY ANN BURROWS.  
FORMERLY MARY ANN WELLS, of Balsall  
Heath, Birmingham. Please communicate  
via Mr. WM. WEDDON, Solicitor, Balsall Heath.

AGNES FORBES or RATCHIFF.  
The above person (see "People," Arun-  
del-street, Strand) has written to me, and I  
have no doubt she will be underaged the will  
of something to her advantage.

MARY ANN and SON,  
Maidstone.

Feb. 26, 1897.

MASON.

**WANTED NEWS OF GEORGE MASON,** late of KINGSTON ON THAMES, LONDON, who  
died about 10 years ago and who  
communicate with the undersigned if they  
know of his relatives. His relatives may hear  
of something to their advantage.—Apply—  
G. H. MASON, Esq., 18, Grosvenor-  
place, W.1.

AN APOLOGY.

**THE NERITATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LTD.**  
THE following Letter of Apology has been ad-  
dressed to Mr. J. S. Smith, Directors  
of the Neritite Railways Company, Limited, by  
Mr. Robert Allen, editor of the "Railway Times."  
We beg to assure you that the statement  
in the "Railway Times" of March 21, 1897, is  
entirely erroneous, and we have therefore  
asked the Directors to issue a formal Apology  
to the public. We trust you will accept our  
excuse for any trouble caused by the  
erroneous statement.

Yours faithfully,  
(Signed) H. BERNARD ATKINS.

WILLIAM GEORGE CLEMENT.

It is understood by the Will of his Father GEORGE CLEMENT, of London, dated 18th November 1896, that he bequeathed to his son, Mr. J. S. Smith, Directors of the Neritite Railways Company, Limited, all his shares in the Water Company, and consequently I was in error in giving the name of the Water Company as the owner of the shares in the Neritite Railways Company. I now entirely accept your any in-  
formation given such information as will lead to the dis-  
covery of the above error. The undersigned  
will receive the above reward.

A. H. BERNARD ATKINS, London, W.C.

GENERAL CLERKS AND OTHERS.

WANTED NOTICE OF DEATH OF  
JOHN THOMAS LOUDEN, formerly of Blenheim,  
near Banbury, in the County of Oxford, Commer-  
cial Traveller. The said Thomas died in the  
year 1881, and is supposed to have been buried in the  
year 1882, in the church of St. Peter, Witney, in the County of Oxford. He is after-  
wards believed to have been buried in the year  
1883, in the church of St. James, Witney. Any  
person giving such information as will lead to the dis-  
covery of the above death of the above-named  
John Thomas Louden will receive the above reward.

March 10, 1897.

W. O. BEVELSTOCK, Master.

It is requested that any information as to the  
said John Thomas Louden be sent to the  
Editor, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

CAMERON KENN AND CO.,  
Graham House, 26, Arundel-street, London.

PRIVATE ENQUIRIES.

OF every description by MR. J. S. SMITH, gen-  
eral Detective Inspector of C. P. S. C. & Co.,  
April 6, More's Passage, Arundel-street, W.C.

OVER SIXTEEN!! YEARS!!!

PRIVATE DETECTIVE CASES have been  
successfully conducted by MR. J. S. SMITH,  
ONE LINN, Arundel-street, LONDON.

CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.  
Watching Suspects, Persons for Divorce, or other  
purposes. No fee. Letters to be sent to the  
Editor, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

TERMS moderate. Interviews free.

TERMINATION OF CONTRACTS.

W. WOOD, Master, no encumbrance, would  
marry lady of position and good income.

Alpha, Box 141, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

MATRIMONIAL.—Two brothers, sons of two  
good parents, who have always ignored  
C. W. M. "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

THE MARRIAGE INSTITUTE is the best medium  
for all wishing to marry.—Particulars from  
the Manager, 84, Hornsey-street, Hornsey, N.W.

#### MATRIMONIAL.—(CONTINUED).

ATRIMONIAL.—Young Fellow, 20, good position  
and good moral character, would like to meet  
any widow or spinster.—F. Williams,  
Box 142, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 143, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 144, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 145, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 146, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 147, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 148, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 149, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 150, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 151, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 152, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 153, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 154, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 155, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 156, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 157, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 158, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 159, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 160, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 161, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 162, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 163, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 164, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 165, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 166, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 167, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 168, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 169, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 170, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 171, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 172, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 173, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 174, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 175, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 176, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 177, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 178, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 179, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 180, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 181, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 182, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 183, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 184, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 185, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and  
desires correspondence.—F. Williams,  
Box 186, "People," Arundel-street, Strand.

ATRIMONIAL.—Lady, 20, small means,  
would like to meet Gentleman, widower or  
bachelor, middle age, of good position, and



SATURDAY'S SPORTS  
OF  
THE PEOPLE.

## FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION.  
THE ASSOCIATION CHALLENGE CUP.

## THE FINAL TIE.

ASTON VILLA v. EVERTON.

Victor or ASTON VILLA.

The Villa team won the Cup tie at the Crystal Palace by 3 goals to 2, beating Everton after a splendid fight. There were 63,000 people present. Aston Villa and Everton had each made some progress in training, and the changes were reckoned as "well." Both teams, a shade in favour of the Villa. The Aston Villa win was most popular. Details follow:—Both sides turned out fit and well, and they had a big reception. It was sharp on 4 o'clock when Everton started off against the wind. When they got down the Villa halves were very equal, but their defence was of the best character, and Villa, on the other hand, the latter club easily kept their lead, and so defeated the Rovers by 1 goal to 0.

Record to Yesterday.

Plyd. Was Dri. Lost Pts.

Aston Villa..... 27 18 10 7 24

Sheffield United..... 27 15 10 6 24

Derby County..... 20 12 9 9 23

North End..... 20 11 10 5 22

Bolton Wanderers..... 26 12 6 10 20

Sheffield Wednesday..... 26 9 11 6 27

Burton..... 26 11 6 12 24

Wolverhampton Wanderers..... 26 11 6 12 24

Notts Forest..... 29 9 7 12 25

Blackburn Rovers..... 29 11 3 12 25

W. B. Albion..... 25 10 5 13 25

Sanderson..... 20 7 6 11 25

Stoke..... 20 8 7 17 18

Burton..... 20 8 7 17 18

SECOND DIVISION.

Lincoln City v. Leicester Fosse.—At Lin-

coln. Lincoln City won by 3 goals to 2.

Walsall Swifts v. Walsall.—At Walsall.

Walsall won by 5 goals to 6.

Darwen v. Gainsborough Trinity.—At Dar-

wen. Darwen won by 3 goals to 2.

Loughborough v. Newton Heath.—At Loughborough. Loughborough won by 2 goals to 0.

Newcastle United v. Burton Wanderers.—

At Newcastle. Newcastle United won by 3 goals to 0.

Small Heath v. Notts County.—At the

Coventry-road Ground, Birmingham. Small

Heath won by 3 goals to 1.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

SOUTHAMPTON ST. MARY'S v. GRAVES-

END.

At Southampton. St. Mary's were expected

to win pretty easily, and so it first they had

the game in their hands. Turner scored for

them in the first minute, and before half-time

further goals were kicked by Naughton,

Buchanan and Farrell. With no anxiety about

the result, St. Mary's slackened down in the

second half, winning comfortably by 5 goals to 0.

NEW BROMPTON v. MILLWALL.

ATHLETIC.

At New Brompton. Nothing was scored in

the opening half, but soon after the change of

of ends Millwall put on a roial for Millwall,

and subsequently Davies added a second point from a penalty kick. Millwall winning by 3 goals to 0.

DIVISION II.

NORTHFLEET v. SHEPPY UNITED.

At Northfleet. Mayr scored 10 minutes

from the start for Northfleet, who led at

the expense of a corner. Nothing came of this, for Evans got the ball up to Reydell,

who fed the ball forward, however, for a

short time, then the ball pressed hard, and

Evans free and a corner kick the ball was

right in front of the Everton goal, and

Weldon put it into the net, bringing the

score to 2 goals all. About 10 minutes were

left to half-time. The Villa pressed hard,

but the ball was taken away by Reydell.

Eventually, through a scrum, Devay headed the ball through, and gave the Villa

the lead. There was little in the other few

minutes of the game, and at the interval the

record was:—Aston Villa, 2; New Brompton, 1; Millwall, 2.

Everton took the second half with great

spirit and determination, but scoring in the

first minute. Spencer just closed in, and

covered his shot. Again Millward and

Spencer played a fine game.

At the start, Millward and Millwall

were very strong, and Spencer only saved at

the expense of a corner. Nothing came of this, for Evans got the ball up to Reydell,

who fed the ball forward, however, for a

short time, then the ball pressed hard, and

the Villa defence was superb. Spencer and Evans

being particularly good. The play grew very

even. Everton had a free kick 30 yards

in front of goal, but a dangerous thing came

to nought. Storrier putting the ball through.

The halves were very equal, and the right wing (Reydell and Devay) particularly

proud. Eventually, from a scrum, Devay headed the ball through, and gave the Villa

the lead. There was little in the other few

minutes of the game, and at the interval the

record was:—Aston Villa, 2; New Brompton, 1; Millwall, 2.

Everton took the second half with great

spirit and determination, but scoring in the

first minute. Spencer just closed in, and

covered his shot. Again Millward and

Spencer played a fine game.

At the start, Millward and Millwall

were very strong, and Spencer only saved at

the expense of a corner. Nothing came of this, for Evans got the ball up to Reydell,

who fed the ball forward, however, for a

short time, then the ball pressed hard, and

the Villa defence was superb. Spencer and Evans

being particularly good. The play grew very

even. Everton had a free kick 30 yards

in front of goal, but a dangerous thing came

to nought. Storrier putting the ball through.

The halves were very equal, and the right wing (Reydell and Devay) particularly

proud. Eventually, from a scrum, Devay headed the ball through, and gave the Villa

the lead. There was little in the other few

minutes of the game, and at the interval the

record was:—Aston Villa, 2; New Brompton, 1; Millwall, 2.

Everton took the second half with great

spirit and determination, but scoring in the

first minute. Spencer just closed in, and

covered his shot. Again Millward and

Spencer played a fine game.

At the start, Millward and Millwall

were very strong, and Spencer only saved at

the expense of a corner. Nothing came of this, for Evans got the ball up to Reydell,

who fed the ball forward, however, for a

short time, then the ball pressed hard, and

the Villa defence was superb. Spencer and Evans

being particularly good. The play grew very

even. Everton had a free kick 30 yards

in front of goal, but a dangerous thing came

to nought. Storrier putting the ball through.

The halves were very equal, and the right wing (Reydell and Devay) particularly

proud. Eventually, from a scrum, Devay headed the ball through, and gave the Villa

the lead. There was little in the other few

minutes of the game, and at the interval the

record was:—Aston Villa, 2; New Brompton, 1; Millwall, 2.

Everton took the second half with great

spirit and determination, but scoring in the

first minute. Spencer just closed in, and

covered his shot. Again Millward and

Spencer played a fine game.

At the start, Millward and Millwall

were very strong, and Spencer only saved at

the expense of a corner. Nothing came of this, for Evans got the ball up to Reydell,

who fed the ball forward, however, for a

short time, then the ball pressed hard, and

the Villa defence was superb. Spencer and Evans

being particularly good. The play grew very

even. Everton had a free kick 30 yards

in front of goal, but a dangerous thing came

to nought. Storrier putting the ball through.

The halves were very equal, and the right wing (Reydell and Devay) particularly

proud. Eventually, from a scrum, Devay headed the ball through, and gave the Villa

the lead. There was little in the other few

minutes of the game, and at the interval the

record was:—Aston Villa, 2; New Brompton, 1; Millwall, 2.

Everton took the second half with great

spirit and determination, but scoring in the

first minute. Spencer just closed in, and

covered his shot. Again Millward and

Spencer played a fine game.

At the start, Millward and Millwall

were very strong, and Spencer only saved at

the expense of a corner. Nothing came of this, for Evans got the ball up to Reydell,

who fed the ball forward, however, for a

short time, then the ball pressed hard, and

the Villa defence was superb. Spencer and Evans

being particularly good. The play grew very

even. Everton had a free kick 30 yards

in front of goal, but a dangerous thing came

to nought. Storrier putting the ball through.

The halves were very equal, and the right wing (Reydell and Devay) particularly

proud. Eventually, from a scrum, Devay headed the ball through, and gave the Villa

the lead. There was little in the other few

minutes of the game, and at the interval the

record was:—Aston Villa, 2; New Brompton, 1; Millwall, 2.

Everton took the second half with great

spirit and determination, but scoring in the

first minute. Spencer just closed in, and

covered his shot. Again Millward and

Spencer played a fine game.

At the start, Millward and Millwall

were very strong, and Spencer only saved at

the expense of a corner. Nothing came of this, for Evans got the ball up to Reydell,

who fed the ball forward, however, for a

short time, then the ball pressed hard, and

the Villa defence was superb. Spencer and Evans

being particularly good. The play grew very

even. Everton had a free kick 30 yards

in front of goal, but a dangerous thing came

to nought. Storrier putting the ball through.

The halves were very equal, and the right wing (Reydell and Devay) particularly

proud. Eventually, from a scrum, Devay headed the ball through